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Tower Views

by Clearway

Tranquillity After Storms

Europe's Dramatic Hour

Eyes Turned Zionward

¶ Taos—Hidden away among the dispatches, lost in a welter of war words, an unusual date line catches the eye. Taos, N. M. (natives call it "Touse"). Before reading the item a memory rises before the mind's eye. The high, rugged ridge of the Sangre de Cristo dominated by snow-capped Mt. Wheeler; a calm moon shedding a coppery light on the sun whitened bulk of the North and South Pueblos of the Taos Indians; a group of white burnoosed figures gathered at the log bridge between; thud of drum; falsetto voices rising high into the quiet night, then fading into the moon-drenched silence; calmness, tranquillity; an ages-old quality of unhurriedness, the mental aura of people trained in the art of meeting life with a quiet heart.

¶ In these days of war scares and political bombast and clashes of ideologies, the secret of the quiet heart seems sometimes far away. Thinking of the Indians, one suspects that much of their quiet sense comes from having learned something of humility. What inner poise resides in that word! What mental rest comes to those who, with humble hands, reach selflessly for that infinite strength and wisdom wherewith man is guided safely and nations are lifted above the vain struggle of pride. As the Psalmist, lifting his eyes to the hills, sang "He will not suffer thy foot to be moved; he that keepeth thee will not slumber," so may men today, troubled with the suggestion of arrogant force, lift eyes heavenward and in true humility receive the benediction of peace.

¶ Item—Returning to the date line. In that old Spanish-Indian "white town" of Don Ferdinando de Taos, electricity costs are too much for the community pocket, so the residents have decided to erect oil-burning lamps on street corners, each lamp to memorialize some name associated with Taos's colorful history. • Don't say this item is trivial. When one finds an example of frugality, thrift, and local self-dependence in America these days—that's news! Better still: It's a good example.

¶ Hitler—Before the presses begin to rumble over this item, Adolf Hitler either will have made a momentous pronouncement or will have left the world in a state of suspense. It is one of the world's most dramatic moments. Preparatory to its climax, National Socialist officials have thoroughly planted the impression that the Sudeten's problem has become a matter of German honor, and bold predictions of annexation have been made. The stage has been set for a denouement—but though the stellar role has been given to Herr Hitler, there is reason to suspect that the British Foreign Office may suggest new dialogue. It seems hardly conceivable that Germany will repeat its mistake in launching a World War without counting Britain among the opponents.

¶ Downing Street—For two hours the British Cabinet remains in session, then emerges apparently satisfied. Secrecy surrounds its decision, but since Sir Nevile Henderson has already made it plain to Reich officials that Britain's fortunes are thrown in with France's it may be assumed that a "thus far and no farther" decision has been reached. If Herr Hitler decides for invasion of Czechoslovakian territory in behalf of pan-Germanism he may expect to find British guns supporting French guns trained on German troops. Any further warning would seem futile, until the Nuremberg speech is made.

¶ Quai d'Orsay — "Britain has spoken clearly and dissipated fully any illusions Berlin might have had as to British neutrality," remark semi-official observers in France. This seems to be the cue the French Government is taking, rejoicing over its suggested front of democratic solidarity.

¶ Prague—Czechoslovakian officials strive to keep a calm hand on internal affairs, declaring martial law in the Sudeten to discourage a repetition of the National Socialist rioting which marked the fall of Austria, sending watchful troops to man the fortifications guarding the passes.

¶ Capitol Hill—The United States, allied in sympathy with the European democracies but uncommitted to any course, keeps constantly informed. Its Ambassador to the Court of St. James's confers with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Office, and the feeling is widespread in England that "America will take the proper action when the occasion demands."

¶ Mount Zion—Australia's Prime Minister calls for a day of prayer. Great congregations turn to the churches lifting their eyes to a power stronger than armies or the clashing wills of men. Australia is not alone, furthermore, in praying for peace. It is a universal prayer. But to climb the Mount Zion of spiritual strength men must don the sandals of humility and be willing to bow to divine decrees.

M. I. T. Hurricane Roars For Guests at 'Tunnel'

Wright Brothers Wind Tunnel dedicated in presence of distinguished guests at Cambridge—Expert finds 'sky the limit' now in size of useful planes that can be built.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A wind of such velocity as to dwarf the fiercest typhoon the China seas ever witnessed raged in Cambridge today, safely confined within the steel plates of the new Wright Brothers Wind Tunnel. The occasion was dedication of the first high pressure tunnel in which it is possible to produce high wind velocities under pressure or in a vacuum.

Working up to the last minute, technicians and cleanup men barely removed the last vestiges of staging, shavings, spare rivets and other clutter before distinguished guests arrived. Dedication and initial test were highlights of the first day's sessions at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of the Fifth International Congress for Applied Mechanics attended by some 300 local and foreign savants. Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Technology, pressed the button that started the first "hurricane."

In preliminary meetings the engineers heard Charles H. Chatfield remove all limits on the size of useful airplanes that can be built. In a technical paper on the application of mechanics in aeronautical engineering, intended as a prelude to the late afternoon celebration, Mr. Chatfield removed all former boundaries and literally made the sky the limit.

Twenty years ago, he said, it was widely believed that the limit in size was not far off because of the tendency of weight to increase faster than the supporting surface. But as technical advance continued, the limit was pushed further and further ahead. Supposed limits have long since been passed and "if the engineer of today is conscious of any near limit, it is not theoretical but rather the practical one of manufacturing facilities, ability to handle the craft when not in flight, and economics of operation."

Mr. Chatfield entertained high hopes for the future of aeronautical design, stating that experience indicates the present tendencies toward refinement have not yet run their course, and as planes become larger further improvements should follow. For example, "in no airplane now flying," he said, "is the thickness of the wing enough to permit the average man to stand upright. To

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

Crisis Arises in Hines Case As Defense Pleads Mistrial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—As a result of the defense demand for a mistrial, the case of the people against James J. Hines, District Tammany Leader, has been plunged into a new crisis today, with Justice Ferdinand Pecora of the State Supreme Court called upon to make one of the most difficult and momenteus decisions of his judicial career.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for Mr. Hines, who is charged with supplying political protection for the Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer policy combine, contended in a memorandum that Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney for New York County, went beyond the legitimate boundaries of the present case in his cross-examination on Sept. 10 of Lyon Boston, Former Assistant District Attorney under William Copeland Dodge, Mr. Dewey's predecessor.

Mr. Boston had testified upon direct examination by Mr. Stryker that he had conducted a grand jury investigation of Mr. Hines and his alleged connection with the underworld and had found insufficient evidence to indict. Mr. Dewey, taking over cross-examination of the witness, undertook to bring out that there had been more evidence adduced than Mr. Boston's first testimony would indicate.

Mr. Dewey: William Fellows Morgan, Commissioner of Markets, discussed the subject at length in the grand jury room?

Mr. Boston: I don't recall that.

Mr. Dewey: Don't you remember any testimony about Hines and the poultry racket there by him?

Mr. Stryker was on his feet almost before Mr. Dewey was finished.

"I move a mistrial," Mr. Stryker shouted. "Mr. Dewey has made an intentional prejudicial statement, not predicated on any evidence in the case, for the sole purpose of prejudicing the defendant on trial."

Mr. Dewey, who had received ample evidence the defense was alert to capitalize every legal loophole, found his laboriously-constructed case, with its months of careful investigation, in actual jeopardy. Mr. Stryker had moved mistrial on two other occasions, but in both instances Justice Pecora had dismissed the motion without hesitation; but the present motion was taken so seriously by the court the session was adjourned and counsel ordered to submit briefs.

Mr. Dewey, it is understood, based his case upon the contention that

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

NYA to Assist 425,000 Youths In School Year

Expanded program to use $75,000,000 on aid—Roosevelt pleased at 'new things' planned.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—The National Youth Administration will aid financially in putting 300,000 pupils through high school and 125,000 through college during the coming school year, Aubrey Williams, NYA Administrator, announces.

Plans for the school-aid program as well as for improving and enlarging NYA projects for out-of-school youth were laid at a four-day meeting of the state NYA directors, just held here.

Mr. Williams estimates that approximately 1,700 colleges and 23,000 high schools will enroll NYA-aided students this fall.

In the peak month last year approximately 100,000 young men and women received NYA student aid to attend colleges and 230,000 younger students received financial aid for attendance at tax-supported educational institutions below college level.

Visit to President

Before discussing detailed plans for spending this year's record NYA appropriation of $75,000,000, the state youth directors visited President Roosevelt at Hyde Park and heard him express delight that they are "doing new things."

Reports showing that 250,000 young people left NYA during the last year either to take jobs with private industry or to return to school were hailed by the directors as evidence that the youth program is not looked upon by young people as permanent refuge but as a stepping stone to something better.

Experience for Youth

Discussion centered particularly around ways of providing a larger degree of work experience for more than 80,000 out-of-school youth employed on NYA work projects. NYA officials conceived of these projects chiefly as a means of breaking the vicious circle "that you can't get a job without experience and you can't get experience without a job."

Taking a cue from Quoddy Village, just outside Eastport, Maine, where a third class of 350 young men are now getting vocational training with equipment left behind by the would-be harnessers of Passamaquoddy Bay tides, the NYA has recently developed "residence projects" to meet the needs of scattered rural young people.

At Long Beach, Calif., boys are living on an old training ship of the Merchant Marine. Their job is to recondition it.

NYA pay is nominal. College aid runs slightly less than $15 a student a month. Youngsters in high school get an average of $4.50 a month. Wages on work projects average about $25 a month.

France Prepared But Wants Peace

© International

Paris Cabinet Kept Busy Settling Policies

The crisis in Czechoslovakia over the demands of the Sudeten Germans has compelled frequent meetings of the French Ministers. In the picture, shown as they were leaving a conference with President Lebrun, are, from left to right: Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, Minister of the Interior Albert Sarraut and Minister of the Navy César Campinchi.

French Gratified By Stronger Sign Of British Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 12—The French Government is understood to have found much encouragement in reports from London yesterday which are interpreted as meaning that Britain would support France at once if Germany were to intervene forcibly in Czechoslovakia.

The British have dissipated fully any illusions Berlin might have had as to British neutrality, says semi-official French comment.

The only dissatisfaction with what is regarded as the official British view, is understood to be certain indications that the British Government remains ready to demand still greater concessions from Prague. Serious apprehension is expressed here today lest any attempt to push Prague into further concessions should bring a Government crisis in Czechosolvakia.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet returned to Paris today from Geneva where he had important conversations with the Soviet and Rumanian delegates to the League.

Unofficial, but apparently reliable reports of these conversations, indicate that they concerned the problem of allowing Soviet planes and troops to pass through Rumania en route to Czechoslovakia in the event of war.

The Nation was urged to retain its calm attitude and remain firmly behind the Government yesterday by Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Interior, and by Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Sarraut declared that in the last 20 years "France has effaced from her heart every trace of hatred or hostility to the former enemies and remained ready to stretch forth to all a friendly hand in efforts to end the present anxiety."

M. Herriot, who spoke after consulting Premier Edouard Daladier, declared that "no incident, no interests, no obligation is grave enough to justify resort to war."

Germany Prohibits Border Air Traffic

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—A decree was published in the Official Gazette Saturday forbidding all air traffic, effective Sept. 20 "until further notice," in certain western border areas of the districts of Aachen, Trier, the Palatinate and Baden—all facing France and Belgium.

The decree, which was dated Sept. 8, states that these areas will be patrolled by German aircraft which by means of rockets will summon trespassing machines to descend at the nearest point outside the forbidden areas.

If the summons is disobeyed the planes will be fired upon. The decree provided for exceptions to be granted by the Air Ministry.

Essence of France resides not in Paris but in provinces: Page 3.

U. S. Foreign Policy Centers In Railroad Car in Midwest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 12—President Roosevelt was in as close touch with the tense European situation here today as the myriad facilities of modern communication could bring him. London, England, and Rochester, Minnesota, were sister capitals for a few days. American policy making in this grave moment in world history was thus appropriately located in the deep Middle West, near what has been called the center of gravity of American public opinion.

As he left Hyde Park, President Roosevelt repudiated interpretation that the United States was in "moral alliance" with Great Britain and France. But nobody close to the President here denies that this is partly playing with words. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, it became known here last night, received fullest information of the British Cabinet's momentous decisions yesterday, in intimate touch with policy-making there, and they were at once communicated to the President.

Keeps Close to Phone

At no time for two years or more has Mr. Roosevelt made a foreign affairs speech without criticizing dictatorships and defending democracies. Actually, those privy to the President's councils know that he regards the crisis with deepest concern, and is working night and day to put together the kaleidoscopic and puzzling elements of information coming from Europe, with a view to determining American policy. News from diplomatic sources, it is said, is frequently as confusing as the different stories reaching newspaper readers.

The President is staying close to his special train, which has telephonic hook-ups with the whole world, Washington, London, or Berlin. Paris calls are alike possible and probably frequent. His visits to his son James, who underwent a successful surgical operation here yesterday and is stated to be convalescing satisfactorily, do not keep him from the telephone for more than a short time.

Events have conspired to bring several crises to the President at once. Not only is there the paramount European situation, but there are the family cares arising from his son's operation, and Mr. Roosevelt's own national political future as reflected in today's primary election in Maryland. Naturally he is receiving frequent reports from the polling in the Tydings-Lewis race, for that is the gravest test of the President's party purge that has taken place this year.

Dwarfs Local Crises

"As Maryland goes, so goes the Nation" was a sure rule in the 1936 election: the State is in many respects typical of the national division of political opinion: the New Deal has a strong candidate and conservative Democrats have a powerful standard-bearer. So the President is closely watching a vote which tests his power to sway the voters in favor of a New Dealer and against a Conservative Democrat, for that may be the situation in 1940 as it is today in Maryland. At his side here is Harry L. Hopkins, frequently mentioned as a possible future wearer of the Roosevelt mantle.

Yet these national political "crises" dwarf in significance beside the world crisis, and that preoccupies the President most.

It is perhaps a fitting coincidence that American policy-making at this fateful moment in world history centers not on the Atlantic Seaboard, not on Washington, but here on the rolling plains, nearly equidistant from each ocean, close to the real grass-roots of American public opinion itself.

Giant Plane Lifts 41 Tons To Set American Load Mark

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 12 (AP)—America held claim to the commercial transport load-lift record today after 41 tons of metal, men, and ballast flew here at better than 150 miles an hour.

The Boeing clipper, undergoing trial tests, carried its rated capacity of 82,500 pounds gracefully off the surface of Lake Washington on Sept. 11 and still had reserve power, Eddie Allen, chief test pilot, said.

The run needed by the clipper was "phenomenally" short, Mr. Allen said. Despite lack of wind and choppy water, which aid hydroplanes in take-offs, the flying boat performed up to specifications.

Flight tests were conducted between 5,000 and 8,000 feet. Pilot Allen shuttled the ship between Everett and Tacoma, Wash., for nearly three hours.

The clipper weighs 47,500 pounds. The crew of 10 and water and lead ballast brought her gross weight up to 82,500 pounds for an all-time American load-lift mark. Only twice in aviation history has a greater mass weight taken the air. The Dornier DO-X and the Russian Maxim Gorky plane had greater total lift, but neither was a commercial transport.

Bags of lead shot were carried to different points in the Clipper to check its performance with centers of gravity shifted. Mr. Allen said the 41-ton giant handled perfectly under all conditions.

The pilot pointed out that the load lift demonstrated the size of the ship. Its gross weight of 82,500 pounds is more than treble the 24,000-pound gross weight of the United Airlines Mainliners, next largest commercial planes, and the 35,000-pound useful load of the clipper more than quadruples the 8,000-pound useful load of the Mainliners.

Further tests are scheduled through the week.

Cobb Misses Eyston's Mark

BONNEVILE SALT FLATS, Utah, Sept. 12 (AP)—John R. Cobb, London fur broker, made an attempt to shatter the world's automobile speed record here today, but fell short by less than three miles an hour.

The wealthy Englishman, piloting a 7,000-pound, shark-shaped racer, was clocked at 342.53 miles per hour on two flashing drives through the measured mile, but his gallant bid was not enough.

Capt. George E. T. Eyston's mark of 345.49 miles an hour, made here Aug. 29, thus stood an assault which far exceeded the retired army officer's original average last year of 311.295.

Mr. Cobb was timed officially at 343.8 on the south run and at 3.41.6 on the return jaunt.

Intimate Message From the Country

Federal Power Titans in Northwest Give Taxpayer an Eyeful for His Money —What Else Remains to Be Seen

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

The Northwest, September, 1938

Here is a progress report on the stupendous dams—Bonneville, Grand Coulee, and Fort Peck—which the Government is building in this corner of the Nation, and for which the whole United States is footing the bills. On two previous occasions—while covering President Roosevelt's travels—this reporter has visited these dams. This time he went "incognito" to take an ordinary taxpayer's look at what he is getting for his money.

Bonneville is practically finished. Only the huge electrical power generators remain to be installed—two are in place already—and the dam is in actual though limited operation. The Army Engineers are doing the operating, while J. D. Ross, the well-known public power pioneer, is directing policy and administration. The situation produces an anomaly. The Engineers follow what may be called conservative power policies. They do not want, for example, to install more generators than they see demanded by the prospective power market. They feel themselves to be impartial and objective—reflecting only the engineering viewpoint—toward the problem of public versus private power.

Mr. Ross, on the other hand, is a tireless militant advocate of public power. He would like to increase Bonneville's output to a high figure, confident that the market will be available when the power is ready. He and his associates appear to mistrust the Army Engineers, even charging occasionally that they are under the influence of the "interests." So there is rather constant friction between the people doing the actual administration and the man, or men, determining policy.

Keeps Issue to the Fore

This anomaly may not be bad for the public interest. It is a system of checks and balances, the engineers holding back the crusading zeal of Mr. Ross, and his energy pushing them actively ahead. Communities in the State of Oregon have been slow to set up power districts to use the bargain-rate Bonneville electricity. In Washington, 18 power districts have been set up to use the power, and over a dozen more are on the November ballot in that state. A week or two ago, Mr. Ross began the construction of a high transmission line between Bonneville and Coulee to link the two big dams—a prime step in the power unification of the Northwest into the greatest electrical production and distribution system in America.

Behind the growth of this new power empire stands a curious, even shadowy figure. That is Guy C. Myers, an investment banker of 35 Wall Street. In 1932 when J. D. Ross went desperately to Wall Street to seek money for his Seattle projects, he encountered Mr. Myers. The latter, an alert young man able to read the signs of the times and note the oncoming Franklin D. Roosevelt, made himself the Wall Street man of the public power movement.

As power districts are set up by communities out here, they require an investment banker to float their securities. Mr. Myers is it. He is the fiscal agent for J. D. Ross's communities, he sells their bonds for them, and his commission is affirmed to be 2½ per cent.

J. D. Ross is not only in command of public power in the Northwest, but he is an adviser to the public system in Los Angeles, in Nebraska, and is leaned on heavily by the TVA Board. Whenever the question of floating securities arises he is usually asked:

"Who shall we get to handle this in Wall Street?" And the natural answer is: "Guy C. Myers."

Thus it is that even crusades have their contradictions. Ben Cohen, of the famous Washington team, has been apprised of Mr. Myers' 2½ per cent, and is said to have raised his eyebrows and whistled and declared the matter needed looking into.

Unprecedented as a Spectacle

Over at Grand Coulee, it will be a long time before either the sale of power or of reclaimed land will produce such anomalies. The dam isn't due to be finished before 1941, the irrigation water—which is its prime purpose—won't reach the sage-brush and eager desert soil of the 1,200,000 acres of land that may be reclaimed for some time after that.

But Coulee is today one of the Nation's most fascinating spectacles. Never before has man built so huge a structure, 3½ times the size of the Great Pyramid and 2½ times that of Boulder Dam. And you can see it as easily as a football game.

On both sides of the mighty Columbia there are grandstands, where hourly lectures are delivered by bright young men, telling all about it. On the east side they describe the amazing construction problems of the dam and show a working hydraulic model of the completed structure. On the west side they tell of the geological history of the Grand Coulee, explain the justification for the dam, and show you a model of the original river bed, remove therefrom the excavated material, and build up the dam with miniature sections right before your eyes. Meantime from the grandstands you watch the actual operations, and—as a taxpayer—perhaps you feel better.

For Coulee is a long-time investment. Why bring in new land, everybody asks, when the Government is trying to cut farm production? The official answer is that non-staple crops in which there is no surplus, will be grown here by refugees from dust-bowl, submarginal lands, and that by taking struggling people from such lands an actual reduction in surplus crops may be effected. That is the aim. When you see the miracles wrought by water throughout the Inland Empire of central Washington, your instincts all applaud the redemption of the 1,200,000 which Coulee is to bring into fruit.

Fort Peck—the greatest earth-fill project in the world—is also well advanced, under the Army Engineers. There simply isn't space to tell again of this dam nearly five miles long, throwing back a reservoir equal to four feet of water over the whole state of Connecticut.

And as for the taxpayer—well, it's too soon to measure the real social value of his investment in these vast projects. But if he comes out to look at them, he'll certainly get an eyeful.

Erwin D. Canham

Czechs Refuse Any New Grant For Sudetens

Sharp contrast shown in speeches at Nuremberg and that of Benes as Czech President.

Reichsführer Hitler opened his long-awaited address to close the Nuremberg festival declaring that democracy and Bolshevism are arrayed in a solid front against National Socialist Germany.

Following a week end of suspense, marked by the statesman-like appeal of the Czech President for a fair settlement of the Sudeten issue, and an unusually truculent militaristic address by Field Marshal Göring at Nuremberg, both on Saturday, the determining note of the situation is left to Herr Hitler in his speech this afternoon. The Czech Government has informed Britain that it can make no more concessions.

The attitude of the British Government, while not given out officially in precise terms, gives some indication that it is ready to help France in the event of resort to arms over Czechoslovakia. This view finds support in an article in the usually pro-German London Times strongly critical of the Göring speech, and by a letter by Anthony Eden, who has been in close touch with the Foreign Office, warning Germany against resort to arms, in the same journal.

The French Government is understood to be much encouraged by the stiffening of London's policy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 12—This year's National Socialist rally ended as far as the party is concerned when a number of its organizations marched past Reichsführer Hitler yesterday. Today, the last day, was dedicated as usual to parades of armed forces and Herr Hitler's final speech.

While this rally has been that of Greater Germany because of the incorporation of Austria on April 10 last, closer examination of the various speeches indicated that the keynote has been emphasis upon the idea of National Socialist leadership.

Unquestioning obedience of the National Socialists to their Führer, combined with the belief that whatever the führer does will be right and will be done at the right time, was the note struck in the opening speech by Herr Rudolf Hess, deputy leader of the National Socialist Party, and has continued throughout the rally. Never before has National Socialism's conception of Greater Germany been so consistently advocated in a way in which, in other lands, religion alone is described.

In the speeches on National Socialist ideology in relation to the rest of the world no advance appears evident from the position repeatedly defined during the past five years, namely that democracy is a halfway house to Bolshevism, that Bolshevism is a logical outcome of the French Revolution and could only grow in democratic soil.

Promises of Good Flour

Attempts to allay fears at home regarding Germany's present economic position and convince foreign circles that Germany is prepared for war even against any blockade, should it come, were keynotes of Field Marshal Hermann Göring's speech Saturday last which brought to the workers the welcome news that an improvement in quality without an increase in price of German flour can be expected from Oct. 1 next.

This speech, also the first in which he made important direct references to the Sudeten German problem when he condemned the Czechs as "cultureless people," was in language which was in marked contrast with the dignified utterances of President Benes in Prague the same evening.

Herr Hitler's references in his talk to the "Hitler Youth" on Saturday that the return of Austria to the Reich was "only a beginning" also cannot be ignored.

Second Switzerland Ruled Out

That the Reich's demands for the Sudeten Germans go beyond all question of autonomy to the full extent of the Karlsbad speech of Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten leader, both in home and in foreign policy, appears clearer each day. Its latest expression is to be found in the Frankfürter Zeitung, which is generally agreed to be inspired from Wilhelmstrasse.

The conception of Czechoslovakia as a second Switzerland, this comment declares, is meaningless while Prague is a member of the French alliance policy.

A changed picture in Czechoslo-

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In the Boston Section:

300,000 go to Maine polls in light vote.

Tobin asks Council to reserve full $1,194,000.

Nut show brings odd exhibits to Hub.

High chairs with music box at furniture show.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Contrast Shown in Speeches At Nuremberg and Prague

(Continued from Page 1)

vakia's internal politics must automatically produce a corresponding change in its foreign policy, it is contended. None but Sudeten Germans have a right to judge of this issue, and the possibility of a compromise in the Sudeten German issue which certain well-intentioned foreigners appear to see, only shows their ignorance of the real situation.

For in words of this comment, "It is immaterial whether outsiders find that Herr Henlein asks 'too much' since the real question is whether he expressed the will and conviction of the Sudeten Germans, and that is the case."

Concession Talk Ignored

It would also appear from this comment that it is useless to talk about concessions which the Czechs are willing to grant, since these are politely ignored with the remark that everything depends upon the manner in which such concessions are carried through, and comment leaves the reader with the impression long established in the German press that the will to understanding is lacking only on the Czech side.

France, England, and Russia are represented in this morning's press as threatening Germany with a world war if Germany uses force against Czechoslovakia. Germany, it is said, is not threatening Czechoslovakia, but is simply demanding that, 20 years afterward, that State should grant the self-determinating rights which were the basis of Czechoslovakia's own creation.

Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador, left here for Berlin last night after having seen Baron Constantin von Neurath, head of Herr Hitler's inner advisory council on foreign affairs, whose influence on the Führer is generally assumed to be in the direction of moderation.

Benefit to Japan Expected If Europe Should Have War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 12—The European crisis is exciting close, although mainly silent, attention here.

Although official comment in the press is very sparing, the Japanese in private conversation generally express the view that Japan would indirectly benefit from a war which would confine the military and naval power of England, France, and Russia to Europe. All of these countries are considered here to be in varying degrees hostile to the realization of Japanese designs in China.

A Foreign Office spokesman today broke silence on European issues, expressing as personal, not official, opinions, firstly that Germany might find it difficult to change its policy if Russia supported Czechoslovakia from behind; secondly that Japan's sympathies are with Germany, its "great friend." He declined, however, to indicate what, if any, concrete expression this sympathy might assume.

Tokyo today launched intensive five-day anti-air-raid maneuvers which the wartime atmosphere made more realistic. The city was thickly dotted with little posts where uniformed members of air defense organizations sounded alarms, supervised light control and carried out relief operations. Intermittent blowing of sirens and ringing of bells marked various phases of the maneuvers. People were urged to carry on a maximum amount of normal activity under conditions of partial and complete darkness.

Roosevelt Talks Cause Confusion, Italian Editor Says

ROME, Sept. 12 (AP)—The fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, who often reflects Premier Benito Mussolini's views, asserts in the newspaper La Voce d'Italia that President Roosevelt's declarations on European affairs are making the United States' foreign policy "a growing cause of confusion and incitement to catastrophe."

In this, Signor Gayda says, he is like Woodrow Wilson, who, "arriving in Europe after badly digesting European affairs, went raging here and there against all European problems and interests which he did not understand and retired only when the irreparable had been done."

"Now it is Roosevelt's turn," he continues. "It might be said he revives Wilson's errors. He also talks and pronounces sentence on European matters which he does not understand.

"Certainly the great American people which labors and wishes for peace, and to which Italy renders just homage, is worthy to be better served."

Switzerland Speeds Frontier Defenses

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Swiss Government ordered military authorities to take full measures beginning today to fortify the frontiers against possible invasion from "foreign territory."

The official declaration mentioned specifically the mining of railroads and highways at border points looking toward their possible "destruction" in case of aggression.

The military was instructed to proceed with construction of fortified positions.

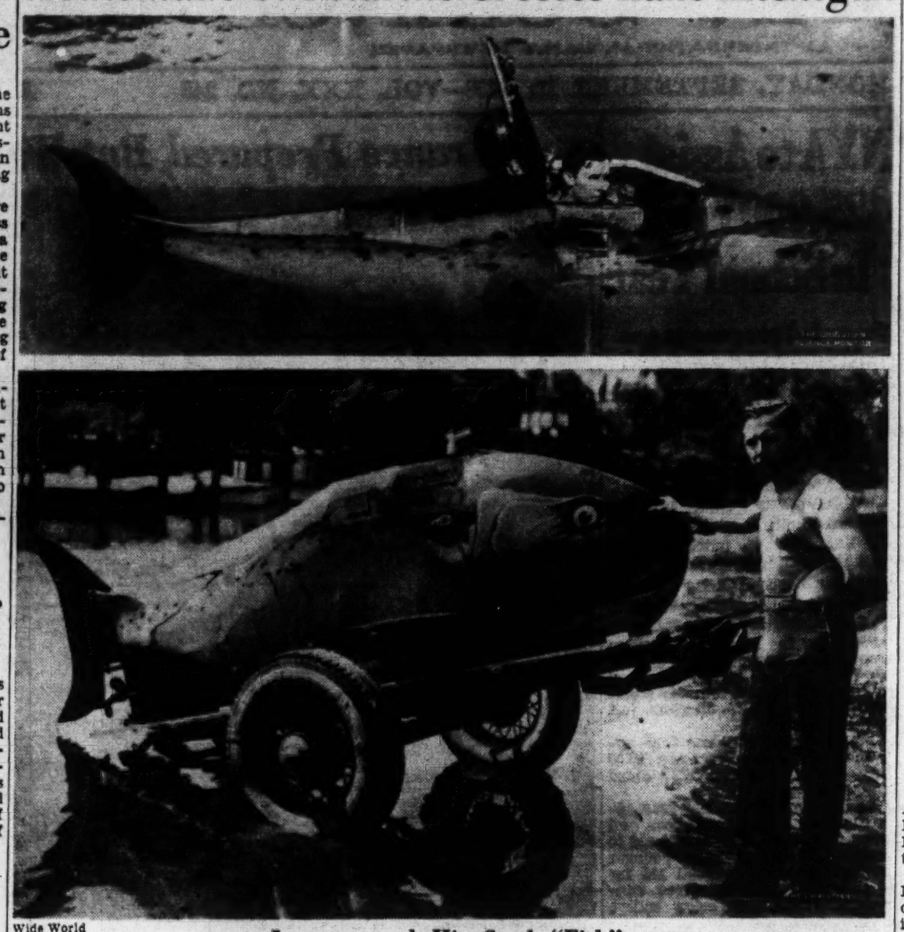
Search for Sunken Ship's Gold Held Up

TERSCHELLING, Netherlands, Sept. 12 (AP)—The dredge Karimata, searching for gold lost when the frigate Lutine sank 139 years ago with $2,500,000 of the yellow metal aboard, abandoned operations today for repairs.

Several coins, a bar of gold, and bits of wreckage have been brought up since the Karimata started work June 9, trying to salvage what was left of the golden cargo consigned to English soldiers fighting against Napoleon.

It was understood the repairs, at Kinderdjik Yards, were likely to take all winter, and that the dredger might not resume work in the spring.

Homemade Submarine Crosses Lake Michigan



Wide World

Inventor and His Steel "Fish"

Upper: Barney Connett gazes from conning tower of submarine he built at home in Chicago during the last six years and in which he crossed Lake Michigan under water.

Lower: Inventor standing beside his baby submarine that looks like a fish out of water. The craft, which is 11 feet long, 37 inches high, and 23 inches wide, is said to be one of the smallest underwater boats in the world. Mr. Connett navigates through use of a four-foot periscope. The craft is powered by batteries and has submarine equipment, including blowers, oxygen supply, and air pump.

Beneš Asks Period of Calm To Adjust Minority Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 12—President Beneš appealed to Czechs and Sudeten Germans as individual citizens to avoid provocative incidents while the State completes its minority negotiations. In a broadcast Saturday to the Nation he expressed optimism that a settlement can be reached, but hinted that this would be difficult if "imperialist powers" interfere.

The President said in part:

I am talking to you at a moment of international difficulties, the most serious since the World War, which have entangled not only Europe but also the greater part of the world.

I am talking to you at a critical moment about ourselves and about our situation in this disturbance and I am talking to all of you—Czechs, Slovaks, Germans and all other nationalities—and through them to all of their political parties, to all creeds and all classes. . . .

For 20 years the Republic has developed quietly and progressively. Political democracy and freedom, economic prosperity, religious tolerance and social justice have been achieved step by step without crises, upheavals or revolutions.

This, which in other places causes dangerous upheavals, was in our country reasonably, dispassionately and practically resolved.

We have, however, one unique problem which always has been for centuries difficult and requires new methods of treatment—the nationalities question. . . .

We have begun with the Sudeten Germany Party as being the most important group but proposals which have thus been prepared apply to all citizens of this State and will be the subject of negotiations with every one of the nationalities. . . .

I believe the new proposals will be beneficial to the State and its future; and I believe also that by renewing co-operation among all nationalities, even in our present period of difficulties, nothing can threaten our unity and integrity.

In the future this will be the political aim of all of us.

At the same time, I would emphasize that nothing has been altered in the democratic structure and political convictions of the State. On the contrary, if international evolution is favorable, the new settlement will make our democracy more perfect. . . .

We wish to contribute to a settlement of European problems, in general and to the establishment of good relations, especially with Germany. . . .

We wish to prove to Europe and America, and particularly to England and France, that we understand our responsibilities for general collaboration and that we fulfill these as far as the needs of the State allow us.

If I, as President of the Republic and head of the Government, am recommending this solution to you today, although it entails heavy sacrifices, I appeal at the same time to the whole population of the State and tell you this in all seriousness:

We must re-establish full confidence and co-operation between two great nationalities of the Republic and thus insure internal calm and peace and peaceful development.

Thus we are working not only to preserve peace at a time of international crisis for the world and for Europe but also for the calm of our towns, villages, land, factories and all who are dear to us.

Not only I, in my official capacity, must work for peace, not only those responsible for the Government and the Government party, but also the minority of opposition. These above all and every citizen in particular must and shall do the same in his own station. . . .

If imperialist powers were to enter into relations between the nationalities, a regrettable shadow would be thrown over the future of co-operation among them.

I believe the German people as well as the Czechs, Slovaks, and all others truly desire to work together in quiet. . . .

Crosses Lake Under Water

CHICAGO (AP)—It took Barney Connett 10 hours and 50 minutes to cross Lake Michigan in his homemade submarine, shaped like a whale, but disaster almost overtook him.

The young mechanic nearly collapsed from lack of oxygen on Sept. 11 while covering the 38 miles from Michigan City, Ind., to Chicago.

He was taken aboard a sloop which accompanied him on the trip. Mr. Connett spent 45 minutes on the surface craft while the steel submarine filled with fresh air. Then, like a sardine in a can, he climbed back, adjusted his four-foot periscope and continued his trip at three miles an hour under calm waters.

Mr. Connett said he spent six years building his submarine which is 11 feet long, 37 inches high, 23 inches wide and weighs 1,050 pounds.

Bullitt's Speech Laid to Error In Interpretation

PARIS, Sept. 12 (AP)—Interpretations of United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt's speech at Bordeaux, France, Sept. 3, attributing to him the statement that France and the United States were "indefectively united in war as in peace" were withdrawn yesterday by newspapermen who reported them.

Among these was the Bordeaux correspondent who dictated the phrase to the Paris Bureau of the Associated Press and later insisted upon the accuracy of his report. The correspondent said there had been a misinterpretation of the words the Ambassador actually pronounced.

The passage that led to the correspondent's confusion was: "Today we are working together to preserve peace. May we be as successful in that task as we have been in the past when we marched together under the flags of war."

Beneš Upholds Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 12—President Beneš' radio appeal for harmonious co-operation in solution of the nationalities problem was a strong confession of faith in this democracy at a most difficult moment of its existence. Its appeal was to reason rather than to emotion.

The President gave it as his opinion that the proposals of the Government are calculated to prove the seriousness of its purpose, which is to safeguard the interests of the weaker against the stronger and the freedom of the individual, and give to the State what belongs to the State, and to the nationalities what belongs to the nationalities. He believes, too, that "if the development of international events is favorable" the proposed settlement can strengthen and complete the Czechoslovak democracy.

There is a note of warning in President Beneš' prophecy that Czechoslovakia will not be the last state to have to face the problem of nationalities in these days of strong national consciousness.

Pleading for unity between Czechs and Slovaks who between them form two thirds of the population and for the establishment of a better atmosphere everywhere in the republic, President Beneš, although fully aware of the State's ability to keep order forcibly, prefers to appeal to the self-control of the citizens as the real guardians of peace

Prince Arthur of Connaught

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Prince Arthur of Connaught, who passed on here today, was a grandson of Queen Victoria. He was a son of the Duke of Connaught, a nephew of King Edward VIII, and a first cousin of King George VI. His only son, the Earl of MacDuff, retains his present title.

Prince Arthur, nicknamed the "handyman of the Royal Family," was reported three times to be on the verge of being offered a crown by European countries. The first was Berbia before the World War. The others were Greece and Yugoslavia. None of the rumors ever materialized, however.

He served in the World War from 1914 to 1918, for a time attached to the staff of Sir John French, in France. He was captured by German troops early in the war but made his escape. He derived his nickname from the numerous state missions carried out for his uncle, Edward VII.

From 1920 to 1923 he served as Governor-General of South Africa. He was personal aide-de-camp to four Kings, Edward VII, George V, Edward VIII and George VI.

During the absence of King George V in India in 1911-12 he was one of the four Counsellors of State.

In 1913 he married his second cousin, the Duchess of Fife, granddaughter of Edward VIII.

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Prague to Refuse New Concessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 12—The Czechoslovak Government informed the British Government today they had reached the limit of their concessions.

This means that the Czechs rule out in advance any question of a plebiscite should such a demand be made.

The British Government's attitude on a plebiscite issue, however, has not yet been formulated. The question was carefully evaded in an authorative statement yesterday. There is reason to believe that if the alternatives were a plebiscite or war, some influential persons here would reluctantly urge a plebiscite. Others, however, feel that the Czechs already have made all of the concessions compatible with maintenance of their independence and that it is more than time that some concessions came from the other side. The demand for a plebiscite, they hold, would be asking more not less than was originally proposed.

It is felt in Downing Street that the British Government has gone as far as it can without giving a guarantee in advance to the Czechs, which it is not prepared to do.

The Government of the United States has been kept fully informed of the attitude of the British Government toward the crisis in Central Europe. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy has been in conference on three separate occasions with Premier Chamberlain and the Foreign Office.

It is understood that in these conversations nothing was said by the British Government that would raise the question of America's help in the event of war.

The United States cruiser Nashville arrives in Portland Sept. 13 on a friendship visit and is expected to remain at least a week. The cruiser Honolulu arrives Sept. 20.

Criticizes Göring

The London Times, which has been in favor of an understanding with Germany throughout the Sudeten issue, on Sept. 11 sharply criticized Field Marshal Göring's warlike speech at Nuremberg with the declaration that it was "the very pattern of a wrong approach to an international dispute."

"Its tone," says The Times, "was an echo of the Prussianism which, between the beginning of the century and 1918 ended by uniting almost the whole world against Germany—and the world is much more ready to recognize and resist an act of lawlessness than it was in 1914. The speech was boastful and it was ill-tempered. It sneered at Britain, it reviled the democracies, it referred with vulgar contumely to the courteous antagonist of Germany in the present racial dispute."

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Former Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, who on Sept. 11, saw his successor, Viscount Halifax, at the Foreign Ministry for the second time in three days, in a letter to the Times which was circulated by the Press Association, adhered to the Government view in a warning to Germany that:

"It is dangerous illusion to assume that once a conflict had broken out in Central Europe it could be localized."

"The friendship and understanding between this country and France can neither be weakened nor broken," he wrote. "In any international emergency that threatened the security of France, this country would be found at the side of the French Republic whatever the consequences.

"Such a decision would not be taken upon the grounds of sentiment or of past history, but because upon the security of France the security of this country ultimately depends."

The Liberal News Chronicle in an editorial saw "Great Britain solidly united" and observed that "in this unity lies the greatest hope of preserving peace."

The Conservative Daily Telegraph and Morning Post viewed the issue as "whether negotiations between the Czech Government and Sudeten Germans are to be allowed to take their course toward settlement, just to both, or whether world peace is to be shattered by refusal to accept any terms under which the integrity of Czechoslovakia can be preserved."

Presence of Envoys at Geneva Regarded as Aid in Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 12—The League Assembly opened its sessions today. Eamon De Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, having been elected President, took the chair.

The presence at Geneva of 14 European Foreign Ministers and other responsible officials representing some 50 countries is regarded as a favorable factor in tiding over the current critical situation in Central Europe. Discussions on this question have almost monopolized the attention of many leading delegations over the weekend.

These conferences — particularly those involving the French, Russian and Rumanian Foreign Ministers and Richard A. Butler, British Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs—apparently have clarified the leading issues as follows:

First, that Russia and France are prepared to move immediately to Prague's defense in case of military invasion. Second, that arrangements have been completed permitting Russia to move troops into Czechoslovakia. Third, that Britain approves such arrangements and feels that British eventual involvement could not be avoided.

Tension Eased

Unconfirmed but substantial reports of various arrangements to uphold Czechoslovakia's independence have considerably eased the tension which prevailed in Geneva on Saturday. The visit here Sunday by the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet, was helpful. He arrived in the morning and returned to Paris Sunday evening.

Meanwhile the Oslo Powers (including Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg) on Sunday reached decisions through their Conference ministers, and other representatives convening here, to demand definite assurance from other League members that economic and financial sanctions, provided under Article Sixteen of the League Covenant shall assume the same voluntary character as already has been given to military sanctions.

Neutral governments would thus be left free to decide in any given instance of attempted agression whether to participate in any sanctions.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese representative, notified the Secretary General of the League that his Government intends to press for immediate application of Article Seventeen of the Covenant, which he invoked one year ago. This article has the force of Article Sixteen directed against a non-member of the League.

Refugee Problem

One of the most important tasks before this Assembly is the establishment of a new organization to replace the Nansen Office for Refugees and the League Commissioner's Office for Refugees from Germany and Austria, both of which are being wound up at the end of 1938.

Additional thousands of "stateless" refugees are emerging almost every month; men, women, and children who have been compelled to leave their countries of origin and whose citizenship has been revoked. Receiving countries, already overcrowded, refuse to offer more than temporary asylum. The position of these unfortunate persons must somehow be regularized, they must be provided with some form of passport until they have found another permanent abode.

Thousands Still in Need

The League also feels a sense of responsibility for all those groups of refugees who have been assisted through the Nansen Office since the World War. Most of them have now been settled, but thousands are still in need of help. Private organizations continue to provide financial assistance, but the League is the only organization prepared to regularize the position of refugees. The Assembly is expected to set up a new refugee office, empowered to deal with all classes of refugees, designed to supplement where necessary the work of private organizations and of the new London office for refugees from Germany.

The Assembly must fill the three places on the Council held for the past three years by Poland, Rumania and Ecuador, which terminate this year. Poland's seat was regarded as semi-permanent, but it is uncertain whether the Polish Government will be a candidate for renewal. Ecuador's place would normally be taken by some other member nation from South or Central America, for whom three of the Council's 15 seats were reserved. But so many resignations have occurred among American nations, that three seats may be considered disproportionate to the 10 American countries still remaining in the League. Ecuador's case may therefore be taken by a European country.

The Spanish Government has requested discussion by this Assembly of the question of protecting civilian populations from air bombing. The discussion is likely to be made the occasion for further protests against the activities of the German and Italian detachments in Spain, fighting in aid of General Franco. While some general agreement outlawing the use of bombing in any kind of warfare is being agitated by a number of international organizations, it is no longer regarded as possible to conclude such an agreement through the League. Such an agreement would be valuable only in case it was supported by all the great nations, and Germany, Italy, and Japan are not likely to recognize or support any action taken by the League, to which they have become openly hostile.

Groups of experts have been working for a year, since the last meeting of the Assembly, to increase the store of specialized information upon economic and financial matters which is considered a necessary preliminary to international migrations, to remove barriers upon international trade and commerce, and to take measures designed to prevent or reduce world economic depressions. The reports made by experts and discussions of such reports at previous Assembly meetings, have at least added to the world's knowledge of such problems and have proposed remedies, partial or complete, for their eventual solution.

Corners of World Send Students To Glasgow Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Eighty students from all parts of the world were formally welcomed here recently when they came as delegates to the twentieth Congress of the International Confederation of Students.

M. Claude Delorme, President of the Confederation, was formally received by Sir John Stewart, Lord Provost of the city, in the City Chambers. Later the students paid a visit to the Empire Exhibition at Bellahouston Park where they were welcomed by Sir Daniel Stevenson, Chancellor of the University and Honorary President of the Congress.

Sir Daniel said that he has long been of the opinion that the best way to bring about international peace and good understanding is for the young people of the various countries to get to know one another personally and intimately. It was for this reason he founded the Exchange Scholarships between the students of the universities of Scotland and the universities of Germany, France, and Spain. He hopes that many such schemes will be founded by his fellow countrymen and by friends in other countries.

"There is," he declared, "no better way to end war."

Mexican Fair Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mexico, land of scenic wonders, is to have a big exhibit at the New York World's Fair in 1939. Ten thousand square feet of space in the Hall of Nations has been contracted for by the Republic for a display that will include handicraft work in metal, textiles, pottery and folk art. The Mayan ruins, one of the oldest cultures in the Western Hemisphere, will be drawn upon for one of the distinguishing features of the showing. The walls of the exposition space will be decorated by outstanding Mexican muralists.

German Seaplane Lands at New York

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—The new German catapult seaplane Nordstern, used by the Reich as an argument for the immediate institution of transatlantic airmail service, landed here today on its first trip to the United States with a new record for the Azores-New York "experimental" run.

The Nordstern flew the 2,397-mile route in 13 hours, 41 minutes out of Horta. It averaged 175 miles an hour on the trip.

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Essence of France Resides Not in Paris but Provinces

The Forgotten Frenchman
First of Three Articles

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOUARNENEZ, France—Wooden sabots clatter over the dusty cobbles of the quay of this busy fishing port of Brittany. A softly strange tongue is spoken by the couples on the quay and the sailors in the ships, with their resplendent red sail-cloth trousers and bright blue jackets, forming brilliant splashes of color against the gray stone walls. One feels very far away from Paris here. A Celtic land, it seems closer to Wales, or to Ireland—yet, despite its peculiarities, its own special colorful character — its separatist movement, — Brittany is intensely French.

For France is essentially its Provinces. In Paris, it is only too easy to forget this, the capital is so enveloping, so satisfying, so centered in itself. Once outside the Ile-de-France, as the region surrounding the Capital is appropriately called, Paris recedes into its proper perspective. Then—and only then—the real France becomes visible.

Naturally Brittany, with all its picturesque color of azure ocean and golden sand, is not France. But it is part of "Province," that great and varied hinterland of which Paris is the sparkling—but necessarily superficial and incomplete—summary.

Divided in Two Parts

It is significant that the French do not speak of "The Provinces" in the plural. France, for the Frenchman, is divided first and foremost into two parts, "Paris," and "Province." Everything that is not Paris is Province—even including such big cities as Marseilles—with a million population—Lyon, and Bordeaux. "Province," is then, in its turn, divided into The Provinces, piural.

Legally, the French Provinces, or principal regions, have no existence whatever, any more than the Middle West in America or the "North of England" has any official identity. For three centuries Government and administration have strongly centralized in Paris with the deliberate intention of abolishing the Provinces—once dangerous rivals of the Kingdom of France. The country has been divided for administrative purposes along other lines. But these French regions still exist and possess powerful local characteristics, although their exact borders have now become rather vague.

In fact, France is a composite of the qualities of all the various Provinces. Each contributes something to the national character. Together —and with Paris added—they constitute the French Nation. Each Breton for instance, feels that he is an integral part of France; and every Frenchman—even the Parisian, way down underneath—feels that Brittany and every other Province forms some small but indispensable part of his Frenchness.

Unites All Frenchmen

The patrie, says that acute French observer, André Siegfried, "is a way of living upon which we are all agreed." This agreement as to what constitutes the best way unites all Frenchmen, even if they happen to speak Breton, Alsatian, or Basque instead of French. From the mistily silver shores of the Bay of Biscay to the snow-capped peaks of the Alps; from the dry dusty plains of semi-Italian Provence to the damply verdant, almost English, slopes of Normandy; from the lush farm lands in the laughing valley of the Loire to the smoky manufacturing and mining towns of the frowning north—France is varied but one, and Frenchmen are profoundly of one accord—although superficially they often seem to agree only to disagree!

This discordant accord appears within each Province, too, and is seen in the opinions of the people. In the little fishing ports along the coast of Brittany, for example, one finds a great variety of sentiment. There is Madame G—, who keeps a little bookshop in a seacoast town up near St. Michel.

"What we need in France is a king, such as you have in your country!" she burst forth almost at once—mistaking me for English.

"But why a king?" I asked.

"Because France must have order, and to have order you must have discipline, and to have discipline you must have authority, and to have authority there really ought to be a king." She paused plumply out of breath from this long sequence of reasoning.

"Does It Work?"

"You see, I'm not English, really," I interposed. "I'm American."

"North or South?"

"From the United States."

"Ah, I see." She thought a bit, "And what kind of Government have you got there?"

"A republic, something like that here in France."

"And does it work?"

"Oh, yes, it works fairly well—most of the time at least. We have our difficulties, too."

"Doubtless it is just like here," she exclaimed." "The Government spends too much money, and then raises our taxes way up just when we're barely able to get along as it was."

I admitted there was a certain similarity, which pleased her immensely; and as I departed she advised me to take her word for it, there was nothing like a king to put things to rights.

Fisherman Satisfied

Talk to one of the red-trousered, blue-jacketed fishermen, on the other hand, and you will most likely find him quite pleased with himself and the Republic generally.

"Here in Douarnenez, we used to be most Communists," one of them confided to me. We voted Communist in the general elections of 1936, and we had a Communist Mayor.

"But one mustn't go to extremes. In Paris, they really go too much to extremes; so now we have a less extreme Socialist Mayor. And even so, many of us thought Blum went too fast and too far. What I say is, you've got to go slowly and be reasonable."

His moderation—typically French —reminded me of what we had seen a few days before in Morlaix, busy inland commercial town of Brittany. It was French labor day, May 1, and a big parade was scheduled. Hearing some singing, we rushed into the streets and saw a few score workers ambling down the street. The leaders—two or three of them only—had their clenched fists raised in the Popular Front salute, and wore large fiery red boutonnières (nosegays). But the rest wore gay sprigs of white lilies of the valley in their buttonholes; and instead of following the leaders in chanting the Communist hymn, "l'Internationale," most of the rank and file exuberantly bellowed forth the sailors' favorite chantey: "Nous sommes les gars de la marine!"

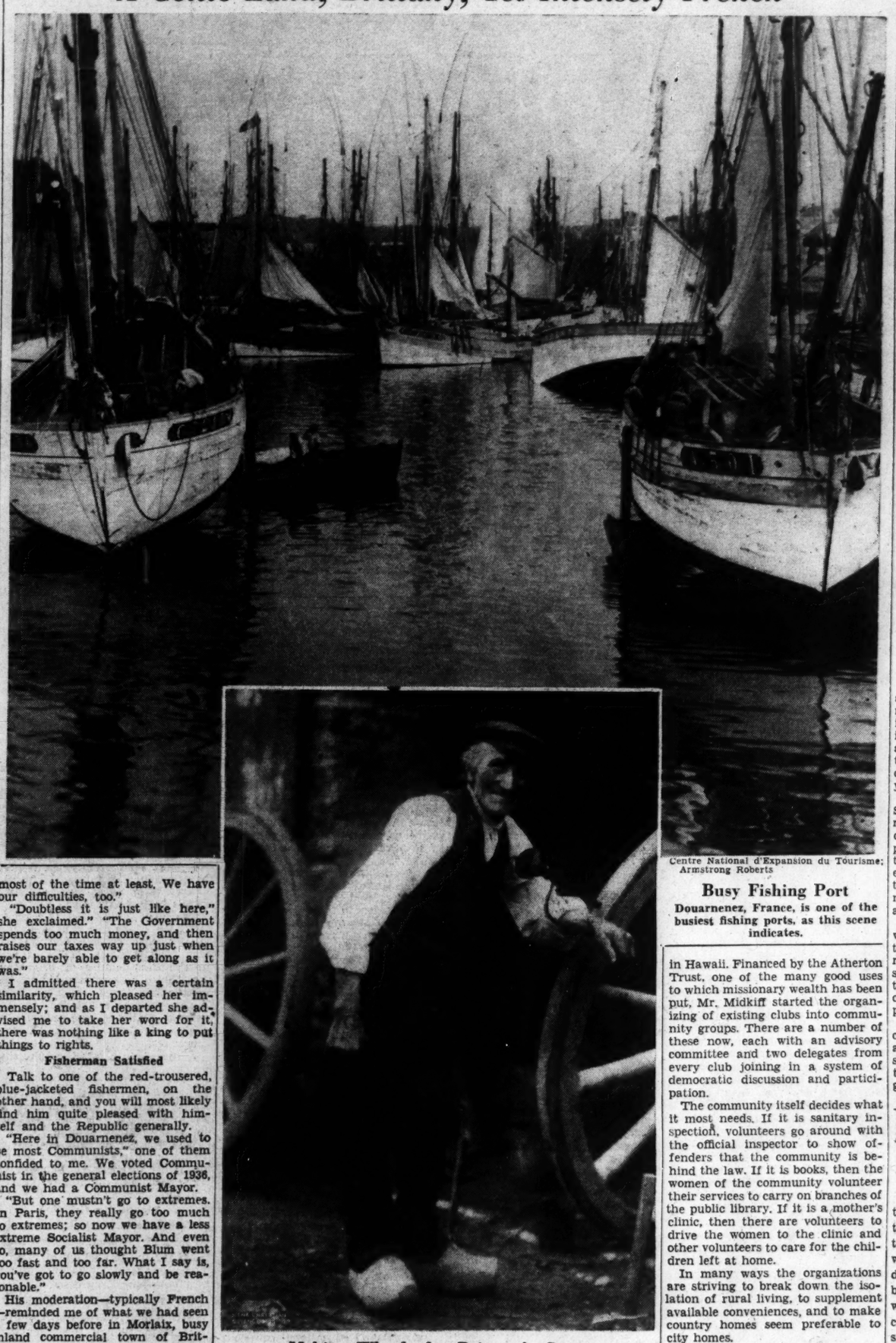
"Back to Work"

As a mechanic in a near-by garage said to me, commenting on the parade: "Oh, yes, we had to get together to defend ourselves, because some of the employers were not reasonable. But that's been settled, and it's high time all those professional labor agitators left us alone so we could get down to work!" And he bent calmly and cheerfully back to his job repairing the car, whistling the while—though it was Sunday, and labor day, and in Paris everything was tight shut and all work absolutely banned.

* * *

In the hundreds of little ports like Douarnenez, somewhere near 150,000 fishermen ply their nets. Douarnenez is the famous sardine and mackerel port. Under the auspices of the Blum Left Front Government, a minimum price of 183 francs for 100 kilograms was fixed. Since there are only two or three fish to the kilo, and catches of 40,000 to 80,000 fish for each boat are frequent during the mackerel season, most of the fishermen do very well. Many of them have their own small farms, which they work part of the year. This is especially true of the sardine fishers in the picturesque port of Concarneau, who fish a few months of the year, then hang their blue nets up to dry —and be painted by artists—while thye go off to indulge in every Frenchman's favorite pastime—gardening.

A Celtic Land, Brittany, Yet Intensely French



Centre National d'Expansion du Tourisme; Armstrong Roberts

Busy Fishing Port

Douarnenez, France, is one of the busiest fishing ports, as this scene indicates.

Making Wheels for Brittany's Carts

A typical resident of this French Province in wooden sabots. Despite the fact that he is part of 'Province' he feels himself closely linked to the rest of France and Paris.

Hawaii's Beauty Matched By Atmosphere of Peace

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-seventh of a Series of Articles

HONOLULU, Hawaii—For three months I have been flying through countries which were either preparing for war or actually engaged in fighting. I have heard Japanese bombs falling on Canton. I have seen Siam declare a holiday to watch its new battleship arriving in Bangkok. I have been barred from roads at Cairo where soldiers were practicing war games. I have been in Penang where the Chinese had just staged a big Boston Tea Party dumping Japanese-made goods into the sea. I have observed searchlights stabbing the skies over London learning how to detect enemy airplanes.

I have heard Mrs. Metaxas, wife of the Prime Minister of Greece, say that "it is better that people prepare for war, because if they prepare it shows that they fear, and if everybody fears enough perhaps there will be no war."

After all this it seems especially significant that in Hawaii Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Portuguese, Hawaiians, and haoles speak of one another as "sisters and brothers, all Americans."

The United States has big war units here, army, navy, air bases. But among the people themselves there is no talk of war nor of the tolerance by which war may be avoided. Why should there be? Hawaii just lives its Americanization policy.

Friendly Ties Fostered

I spent a day at the Waialua sugar plantation trying to find out how friendly racial relationships are fostered. The first person I questioned, a young Japanese girl, said, "Sometimes our parents speak of the war in China. But we young people think we are lucky to be here. I am American. I don't want to go to Japan. I want to visit my uncle in California."

A Chinese said, "Sometimes our hearts are heavy, but we don't let that interfere with the politeness of our words."

A Filipino police officer remarked that the people he knew from the Far East were "glad to be out of it," and a Portuguese shopgirl added, "These are all my friends, that is all that matters."

A Korean tailor stated, "We second-generation Americans have gone to school together and played together. Why should we be enemies now? It is just like when I was a little boy on a raft which was being swept out to sea. We children did not remember our nationalities. We were just a little group who had to help one another."

A Japanese engineer declared that difficulties in relationships were not so much caused by racial differences as differences in living standards, in skill on the jobs, and that "when a man understands another there never is trouble."

He added, "My wife says that all controversies between individuals or nations should be settled in the middle of the ocean, where the innocent will not suffer, and that our present way of making war shows that we are not yet civilized."

Racial Differences Melted

I went around the plantation with his last words in my ears, warning words, "Of course, if I man is treated as a Japanese he will stay Japanese. It is because we have made a beginning here at being Americans that we try to live up to the ideals of Americans."

I saw some of the contributing causes to this melting of racial differences, the neat houses which are one of the many additional perquisites given to the workers along with year-round employment, the clubhouse, the playgrounds, the pension system, the 73 different social activities, all the ways by which workers are kept happy, contented, and busy so that delinquency is held at a minimum.

Then I went to see Frank E. Midkiff, who was responsible for the Community Association movement in Hawaii. Financed by the Atherton Trust, one of the many good uses to which missionary wealth has been put, Mr. Midkiff started the organizing of existing clubs into community groups. There are a number of these now, each with an advisory committee and two delegates from every club joining in a system of democratic discussion and participation.

The community itself decides what it most needs. If it is sanitary inspection, volunteers go around with the official inspector to show offenders that the community is behind the law. If it is books, then the women of the community volunteer their services to carry on branches of the public library. If it is a mother's clinic, then there are volunteers to drive the women to the clinic and other volunteers to care for the children left at home.

In many ways the organizations are striving to break down the isolation of rural living, to supplement available conveniences, and to make country homes seem preferable to city homes.

Rural Areas Helped

Like the mainland, there is scarcity of employment in the city and need for workers in agriculture. The Community Association is helping to keep labor where it can earn its own way and to build contentment on the job.

"We just began working together and that was all there was to it," said Mr. Midkiff.

Perhaps that is all there is to building racial tolerance, just working together. There are housewives in the city who practice it. For many of the older residents of Honolulu are entertained in the homes of their servants and at family events, weddings and the like, the servants have an honored place.

This friendliness had an interesting expression at a recent lecture by Sigmund Spaeth, here for a summer session at the university. As Mr. Spaeth came back on the platform to take an encore, his little Japanese servant came tripping down the aisle in her best kimono bearing a lei which she put around his neck.

The tourist sees the beautiful playground of Waikiki. And that is a pleasant thing to see. But for the thoughtful person the way in which Hawaii is building peace is one of the most significant and promising adventures in the whole United States.

Green Grass Dried by Hot Air Proves Rich Forage for Cows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 12—Dr. C. M. A. Stine, a Vice-President of the du Pont Company, is "making hay when it rains" on his dairy farm here and is reversing ancient theories of cattle forage. He cuts his grass five to eight times a year—not simply once—and dries it artificially.

Dr. Stine's aim is to produce a richer, more nutritious milk through careful cultivation of grass, and he has put material science to work in each step from soil chemistry to the milking of his cows.

On the rolling hills of his Foxden Farms near here, Dr. Stine cuts grass when it is only six inches high. It is swept up from the mower by an elevator to a trailer. It then goes immediately to a special barn, where it is dried in ovens fired by oil burners.

This method, he declared, takes the forage at its richest stage, preserving food values destroyed when hay "cures" by lying in the sun on the field. He said tests showed that grass cut at the six-inch height has 20 to 24 per cent protein, as compared with 7 per cent in ordinary hay, and is several times richer in carotene, a principal source of vitamin A.

Dr. Stine gets a minimum yield of two tons of dry fodder per acre a year. The average yield of clover, timothy, and alfalfa in Delaware is 1.88 tons per acre. Rainy or drought periods do not deliver a crippling blow to farm economy, he said, and he can actually make hay when it rains.

The grass drier is of English design, somewhat modified to suit American conditions. The oven holds two trays at a time, with 500 pounds of grass in each tray. Hot air is blown from the oil burner underneath the trays, and sucked up through them by a fan. The average treatment is 17 minutes. The grass loses 80 per cent of its weight in that time—all water loss. Again, Dr. Stine said, tests have proved that no food values are destroyed in the quick-drying. The treated grass is baled and stored for winter use. It becomes a year-round food for cows like that of new grass in the spring, and "everyone knows how rich and yellow milk is in the spring."

Another benefit, he said, is erosion control. The grass roots grow close together and "only clear water runs off my land." Valuable plant food material is not lost.

The soil, furthermore, is always cool and moist, even in prolonged hot spells. Underground thermometer experiments show that the temperature stays within the growing range for grass of 40 to 90 degrees.

Dr. Stine is putting back into the ground certain "trace minerals," such as copper, manganese, iron, cobalt, and magnesium. These elements, it is held, have been depleted from eastern farm land during a century of farming.

Purity of the milk is assured by chemical and biological cleanliness, Dr. Stine explained, in both the care of the animals and in milking and bottling.

Mountain Children Helped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Need among children of the Southern mountain districts is continuing and in some areas increasing, according to Dr. John R. Voris, President and Executive Director of the Save the Children Fund, in his report covering the first six months of the year.

Dr. Voris says that in seven Southern mountain states there are more than 1,000,000 children who require help of the kind the Fund provided to 50,000 children during the first half of 1938. He hopes to extend his organization into not only the entire Southern mountain region, but other similar geographic areas of child need, he added.

About 30,000 articles of clothing were distributed to the needy of the region during the period under review and nearly 25,000 pounds of serviceable garments were contributed by the public through church and school petitions, the report says.

The Save the Children Fund also conducted a school lunch program assuring one warm meal a day to several thousands boys and girls in the small isolated schools. Other gifts included 1,500 pairs of shoes.

Dr. Voris stressed that material help came before educational advancement among these children.

Indians, Off Nickel, Maintain Stoicism

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials at the Office of Indian Affairs put their ears to the ground and failed to detect a single wail from a wigwam over the disappearing Indian nickel. The 25-year-old Indian-buffalo model is scheduled to give way to a new Thomas Jefferson coin this autumn. The Red Man's silence about the change has the Government sort of puzzled.

One thing that may have had something to do with it is the fact that the Indian on the nickel is no special Indian. He's a composite. Sculptor J. Earle Fraser said he had, at various times, done portraits of three braves, all of whom figured in the nickel head. A lot of people think Two Guns White Calf, a Blackfoot, was the model, but the sculptor said he never saw Two Guns White Calf.

Average Citizen in U. S. Is 38 Cents Richer Now

WASHINGTON (AP)—The average citizen jingled 38 cents more cash in his pockets on Sept. 1 than on Aug. 1.

The Treasury said that $6,504,025,211 in paper currency and coin was in circulation at the end of August, or an average of $49.95 per person. At the end of July, the average was $49.57, and a year ago $50.42.

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Children's Shoe Store—Street Floor

Ex-President's Kin Builds House of Happy Memories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Nearly everybody in the world has been somewhere away from home. If it was only a sail up the Hudson River on the night boat or a three-mile walk to the Luray Caverns, most persons have some bit of travel to remember.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has found a way to make a travel memory linger on—in tangible form. She's building a new house to house happy memories.

"We really had to have a place where we could house the things that, as a family, we seem determined to pick up, wherever we travel," she said. "We used to stuff them in closets, or upstairs over the garage, or in closets under the stairs—you know how you can get things out of sight if you put your mind to it.

"One day it struck us that was no way to treat the things we'd had so much fun gathering, in strange and out-of-the-way places, as well as on the appointed routes. So we started the house to house our possessions and then, all of a sudden, a thought came to me. Why shouldn't we name rooms in the house for places we liked best? You know—like Vermont, and Cuneo, and Manila, and Puerto Rico. That sort of thing. We're quite delighted, and it does sort of help to crystallize the treatment of the rooms."

On Orchard Site

The house stands on the site of the old Sagamore Hill apple orchard, so dear to Col. Theodore Roosevelt as a tree-climbing child. The house is not particularly unusual. Just a nice, big comfortable house in which you know people would have a good time living. But some of the things in it are unusual.

"Everything of importance around the house," Mrs. Roosevelt says, "stands for an interesting experience. For instance, that table at the far end of the library. That was given to my husband when he was Governor General of the Philippines. We always loved the table, but we never had any place to put it. Now we have. We designed this room so it would hold the table—and hold it properly." The table is 9 feet long and 4¾ feet wide, made out of one piece of wonderful, light red mahogany.

"Take those two carved stone heads. We got those in Indo-China. The hanging over the bookcase came from a temple in Changtu. The figures on either side are Javanese shadow dancers. Sometimes we sit here and talk about the night we saw Javanese shadow dancers in Bali.

Gifts From Orient

"In the dining room we have a small silver junk, beautifully executed, which Madame Chiang Kai-shek gave us when my son and I were in China a year ago." Beside it, on a sideboard, stands a much larger silver junk, given to President Theodore Roosevelt by the Empress of Japan, many, many years ago.

"All bedrooms are named for places. Quentin's is named Changtu. It's printed on the door in black letters. Quentin and I were there in August, when there was such turmoil.

"My room is called Vermont. The room of Signorina Nam, the Italian companion who has been with the Roosevelt family for 19 years, is named Cuneo, after the Province in Italy where she was born."

Mrs. Roosevelt's grandmother Green would be surprised if she knew how the needlepoint back rest of an old rocking chair in the sitting room came into being. "In an airplane, while I was on a lecture tour," laughs Mrs. Roosevelt, who looks like storybook pictures of a Dresden shepherdess.

"The chair belonged to Prudence May, who was born in 1766. Wife of Jared Green, she took the chair with her in 1817, when she journeyed in winter from Vermont to Ohio by ox sled.

"But the chair needed a back rest, to go with the needlepoint cushion which tells the little history of the chair. So I decided to do the back rest in needlepoint. And somehow or other—maybe it's appropriate, considering how the chair itself traveled with my grandmother—the time I found available to do it was when I was shuttling around the country in an airplane. My grandmother would have been surprised if she could have seen me."

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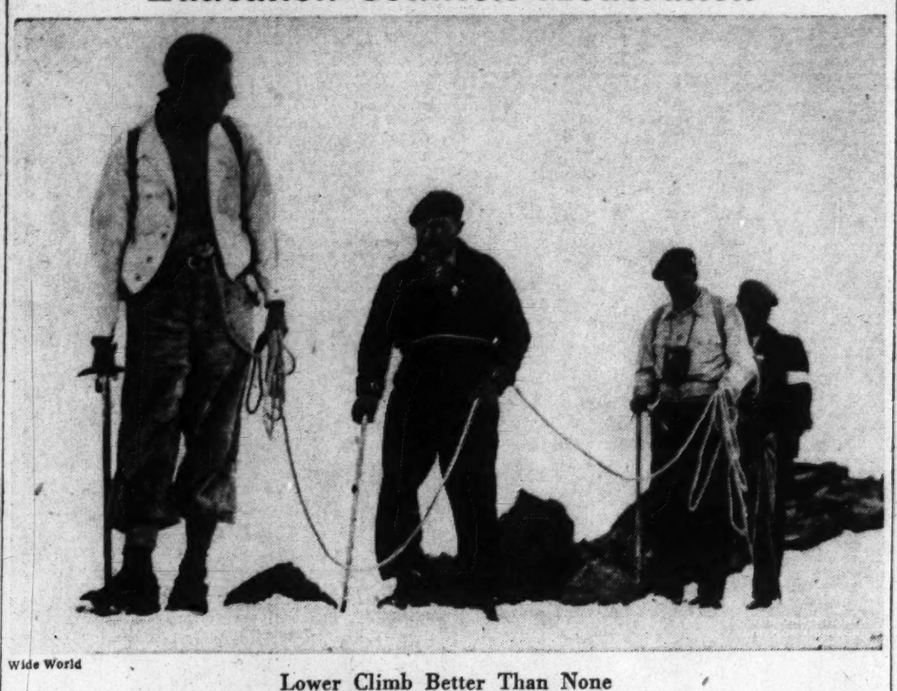

Wide World

Lower Climb Better Than None

When bad weather prevented further climbing, a French party, including the Minister of Education, Jean Zay (second from left), decided to dedicate the Vallot Refuge near the summit of Mt. Blanc at a point 1,200 feet below the 15,781-foot peak in the Pennine Alps. The shelter is an all-metal hut, designed to afford a safe place for members of various parties of Alpine climbers.

Hamilton Calls Upon Roosevelt To Admit Errors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTSDALE, N. Y., Sept. 12—It is up to President Roosevelt to keep his promise of 1933 and admit the errors in his New Deal program, according to John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman.

Recalling that the President promised five years ago that if his program did not promote the results he expected, he would "be the first to acknowledge it," Mr. Hamilton, addressing a rally-barbecue in honor of William F. Caffey, Westchester County Treasurer, at Schmidt's Farm here Saturday, declared that during the intervening time "Mr. Roosevelt cast off the spirit of modesty and humility which he expressed during his first days in the White House," and has refused to "admit that he has made a single error or one mistake."

"Constantly he has defended everything that has been done, insisting upon his infallibility and the righteousness of his intentions, attributing his failures to the actions of others," Mr. Hamilton continued. "I would like to make this appeal to the President:

" 'Surely, Mr. Roosevelt, you do feel you have made at least one mistake, don't you? In view of your promise to the American people in 1933 to be the first to admit your mistakes, won't you now in all frankness and honesty tell us where you have been wrong.' "

Mr. Hamilton then characterized as "nonsense" the President's definition of a liberal and charged him with "inaccuracy."

"The issue which separates those who are supporting Mr. Roosevelt and those who are opposing the New Deal was not accurately stated by the President either last June in his bed-time story nor in his Maryland speech earlier this week," he continued. "The issue is not whether steps should be taken to solve the problems perplexing this country and to cure the evils mentioned by the President. The issue is whether in attempting to reach these evils it is necessary to pack the Supreme Court, ignore the Constitution, crush out the rights and independence of our state governments, break down the independence between Congress and the Executive, and whether it is necessary to pile up a burden of debt so great that our very national solvency is threatened."

Bombing of Cities Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia — The youth of the world were urged to protest against the bombing of open cities, in the address of Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Philadelphia, Pa., President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, at the tenth World's convention of the organization here. More than 5,000 Australasian young people and 500 delegates from all the other continents attended the first world-wide youth convention, to be held in this continent.

Dr. Poling began by reading a message from President Roosevelt, in which the United States Executive said: "What this weary world most needs is a revival of the spirit of religion. Would that such a revival could sweep the nations today and stir the hearts of men and women of all faiths to a reassertion of their belief in the Providence of God and the brotherhood of man.

"I doubt if there is in the world a single problem, whether social, political, or economic, which would not find ready solution if men and nations would rule their lives according to the plain teaching of the Sermon on the Mount.

"In sending my greetings to the Tenth World's Christian Endeavor Convention, may I express the hope that its deliberations will turn the hearts and minds of men and women everywhere toward this great but simple truth."

Protect Open Cities

Dr. Poling went on: "There must be world agreement not to rain a ruthless death upon noncombatants. All open cities, by international compact and by inviolable holy treaties, should be forbidden ground to air raiders.

"Let us declare here the united purpose of world youth to close the air above open cities to every hostile fleet."

The speaker described "Christian Endeavor's international formula" for organizing youth to work aggressively for peace. However, individual Endeavorers in scores of countries throughout the world might differ, "they can unite upon the platform of their common agreements," stated Dr. Poling.

"We have agreed to go the length of our common agreements to destroy the economic and social and racial and political causes of armed conflict," the American churchman stated.

"We unite upon educational programs and for the circulation of anti-war literature. We everywhere unite in support of conferences, conventions, and international programs that have as their goal a Christian peace."

Referring to the presence in the convention of Dr. Jesse M. Bader, New York, and Dr. E. Stanley Jones, India, leaders in the recent National Preaching Mission of North America, Dr. Poling urged the youth delegates to carry a similar program throughout the world and to endorse the proposed World Preaching Mission, for which British and Continental European endorsement is already assured.

Organization Growing

It was disclosed that the membership of the organization in China now reaches the record total of 50,000 young people, in nearly 1,200 societies. Korea and Japan show a rapidly growing number of societies. In India there are now 2,010 societies, with 61,000 members. A number of European countries report similar progress.

There are more than 600 members among the Armenians and Arabs of the Bible lands. The national Christian Endeavor Union of Egypt has more than 300 societies. Dutch societies in South Africa report a membership of 40,000 young people, with strong and sturdy growth, also among English-speaking South African youth.

In the United States of America, economic depression, it was reported, had had its effect.

So, too, had the growing denominational and educational consciousness, and the introduction of numerous other youth organizations. The number of Christian Endeavor field workers, however, had steadily increased.

Strike Settled At Philco Plant

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12 (AP)—After 21 weeks without work, employees came back today to the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company plant, where a labor dispute halted production of Philco radios last spring.

The labor-management deadlock ended last week with the signing of union contracts.

A return-to-work committee, sending laborers back to the plant on the basis of skill and seniority, reported 250 on the job. By the end of the week, about 1,500 will have returned to a factory that at peak periods has employed 13,000. Others will be taken on as production expands.

Carnegie Art Judges Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 12—Homer Saint-Gaudens, Director of Fine Arts of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, has announced that its annual exhibition will open this year on Oct. 13. The four judges also have been chosen, Mr. Saint-Gaudens added. They include two Americans—John Carroll, artist and teacher, of Detroit, and Charles Hopkinson, N. A., portrait painter of Boston. The others are Sydney Lee, painter, etcher, woodcarver, and treasurer of the Royal Academy of England, and Othon Freisz, member of the French Legion of Honor.

There will be 362 paintings exhibited this year, Mr. Saint-Gaudens said. This will be 45 fewer than at last year's exhibit. The number of exhibiting nations also will be less. Last year there were 13 while this year will see but 11. Denmark, Sweden, and Norway have dropped out, and Hungary will become an exhibitor for the first time.

Other exhibitors include France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Netherlands.

The task of the jury will be to decide on eight prizes totaling $3,400. The jury members will meet in Pittsburgh on Sept. 21 and will sit until the prizes are awarded.

Trade Trends Studied For New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A special committee has been appointed by the New South Wales Government to advise in commercial and financial decisions.

Dr. E. Ronald Walker, a lecturer in economics at the University of Sydney, has become a member of the committee.

Dr. Walker is a graduate of Sydney and Cambridge, England, Universities. In 1931 he went abroad on a Rockefeller Fellowship.

Japan and Greece Ask Saskatchewan For Lignite Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Two nations have turned to Saskatchewan for information on how to utilize deposits of lignite coal. They are Japan and Greece.

Japan's request came to the Saskatchewan Government through S. Kanaya, an attaché of the Japanese legation at Ottawa. Mr. Kanaya is making a study of the utilization and marketing of lignite for his Government. It is presumed that Japan, with its economy on war-time footing, wants the information for the utilization of low-grade lignite coal found on some of its islands.

Greece's request came after an investigation of Greece's lignite fuel by a German researchist, Prof. Karl Kegel. The request for information was made by George E. Phillies of Buffalo, N. Y., on behalf of the Greek Government.

The Saskatchewan Government has referred this request to private experts with an extensive knowledge of lignite utilization and the lignite fuel deposits of Saskatchewan. They include R. L. Sutherland, Estevan, Saskatchewan, engineer; Prof. Edgar Stansfield of the University of Alberta, Edmonton; and C. C. Morfit, of a New York engineering firm.

Briquetting Again Tried

A number of years ago a lignite utilization board was formed under the joint auspices of the Federal, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba Governments. Its researches led to a report on the possibilities of briquetting the lignite fuel.

Following this, a briquetting plant was established at Taylorton, Saskatchewan, in the heart of the lignite mining fields. This later was sold to private interests for $1 conditional on the company, financed by British capital, spending another $250,000 on development. This was done but little success was met in the sale of the lignite briquettes and the project was abandoned.

Lying idle for a number of years, the plant was recently taken over by new Canadian interests, and the manufacture and sale of briquetted coal is again being tried.

The raw lignite coal is roughly composed of 30 per cent moisture, 30 per cent carbon and 30 per cent volatile substances, plus ash. In the manufacture of briquettes, the lignite is carbonized and the volatile substances drawn off. Pitch is now used as a "binder" for the reduced fuel and the mixture of pitch and coal is pressed into briquettes.

A by-product of the reducing process is creosote, for which a market is being developed by the establishment recently of a creosoting plant for wood products at Prince Albert, in the northern Saskatchewan forest belt.

The volatile content is high in lignite, and in this, experts see the possibility of Saskatchewan eventually establishing an important chemical industry.

Lignite for Gasoline

Saskatchewan lignite, according to tests in England, has been found ideal for the production of gasoline and other by-products by means of the hydrogenation process.

The Province's lignite production is still largely consumed, in the raw coal state, though the briquetting manufacture is being conducted. The coal is sold for industrial and household use and has been found reasonably good, with the use of special grates. But the market for the raw coal is largely confined to the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba as good grades of bituminous coal are mined in near-by Alberta and are readily available to the western markets.

The Province's lignite beds are found scattered throughout the southern part, close to the international boundary. Actual commercial mining, both by deep seam and open pit methods, is largely confined to the district around Estevan.

Production has virtually doubled in the past seven years, it being 577,939 tons in 1930 and 1,050,656 in 1937.

World Affairs Notebook

Mexican Land Seizures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Payment glimmers for Americans and British whose oil lands, valued at $400,000,000, have been confiscated by Mexico. In two decades, Mexico has paid nothing for another type of confiscation—farm lands worth $100,000,000. The Socialistic Government of President Cardenas continues its expropriations.

Behind the dispute move two opposed conceptions of ownership. Mexico's peasant revolt dating from 1911 is based on the theory that land rightly belongs to its original owners—Indians and peons. Foreign investors claim right by legal title. Mexico admits legality of many titles, but traces swindling in others and would submit all claims to investigation.

The basic law of Mexico governing the dispute is Article 27 of the Constitution adopted May 1, 1917. It vests subsoil wealth—oil and minerals—in the Mexican nation. Many efforts by Mexico to apply this law netted little until President Cardenas entered office on Dec. 1, 1934.

President Cardenas, champion of the peons, moved swiftly to "restore" land to them as a fundamental part of his social reform program. Labor unions meanwhile thrived. Their demands drove out much foreign enterprise. On Nov. 23, 1936, an Expropriation Law was enacted. On Jan. 30, 1937, a National Petroleum Administration was set up.

Wage increases sought by unions were refused by oil firms. The Mexican Supreme Court on March 1, 1938, upheld demand by Labor Board for wage increases. Foreign firms offered compromise. Rejection led to confiscation of oil properties on March 20.

Payment for oil lands is now demanded by Britain and the United States Government. Mexico refuses to return lands, placing domestic social reform ahead of foreign debts and noting that Britain has done likewise. Meanwhile the Government tries to sell oil abroad. Wages and production drop.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his latest demands chooses to make an issue of payment for farm lands without mentioning oil. President Cardenas insists that Mexico's own law, not general international law nor arbitration, determines time and means of payment. There the dispute stands to this point.

A Monday Feature

Woman's Way in Business Proves Basis of Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.—When Mrs. Charles B. Knox took hold of the gelatine factory here left her on the passing of her husband, she had two young sons to support, and her thought was, "If I work harder than I ever have in my life, at a task I really know hardly anything about, and can only hope I'll be able to learn, maybe I'll be able to keep the business above water until the boys are old enough to take it over."

That was 29 years ago and if today you were to tell any of Mrs. Knox's employees that she ever had the slightest misgiving about being able to carry the factory along until the boys grew to a reasonable age, the employees simply wouldn't believe you. "Mrs. Knox with misgivings?" they'd say. "Impossible! Not to say fantastic!"

Today the silly rigmarole of calendars says Mrs. Knox is way past the threescore and ten span. Long ago the factory got into such shape, under her management, that it could almost run itself if it were necessary, and Mrs. Knox could have let go and turned to the interests and activities that people are traditionally supposed to save for just such junctures. But what does she do? And the only thing that makes it really worth recounting is the example it sets, of the excellence of keeping busy.

Just Keeping Busy

Well, Mrs. Knox gets down to her office at 9:30 a. m. There's plenty waiting for her attention. She applies to it that faculty the late President William Howard Taft admired, perhaps above any other, "plain horse sense."

"Of course, if you really want the truth!" she said "I always intended, when I found out I had to do it at all, to run the business in what I can safely call 'the woman's way.' Not because I was one of those determined people who must constantly raise the issue of woman's rights. But because, in this particular sphere, the woman's way seemed to me the best way. Take, for an example, the question of deciding an advertising policy. Where my husband had used certain symbols of men's interests—one of the first automobiles, a string of horses, even one of the early airplanes—I set aside a big sum to build an experimental kitchen, with the advertising budget devoted largely to teaching women ways of using the product in ways the research workers in our kitchen had developed.

"We got up recipe booklets and distributed them—millions of 'em. We carried our business right into the place where women lived, the sphere of the home, the kitchen, the great field of pleasing their families and making them comfortable and happy. It worked. It was the 'woman's way,' and it worked. And I suppose that it is because tracking down the woman's way of doing things, as it relates to a business which became a great personal adventure to me, is what has kept me coming to the office at 9:30 every morning, long past the time when — well, many women would think there was any actual need in their coming to it."

"Labor troubles? I suppose we could have had 'em—but we—well, we never needed them," she explained. "By that I mean, we have a policy here, which is 'Live and let live.' If you establish that as a business policy, I think it can do a great deal that labor legislation, labor agreements, all that sort of thing, can never do."

Of course Mrs. Knox didn't take hold of the business "cold" as you might put it until she was confronted with the fact. But, when Mr. Knox was a young man, just beginning the business, she used to write out all her own favorite recipes for him in which gelatine could be used.

First Receipt Book

"We decided to make a book of them," she said, "and I thought it would make such a big fat book we couldn't afford to bring it out. Imagine my surprise when it appeared, a little thin book like a pamphlet! I almost cried! All that work, and that little thin book! But later we made bigger books."

Mr. Knox always used to talk over the larger business problems with her. He used to say that some day she might have to run the business. Neither of them probably believed she ever would. But now she has one son associated with her in her job, and a grandson in training too.

"I have done a man's work—the woman's way—and I have been very happy in my association with my people—without whom, of course, I couldn't have done a bit of it," she said. "And business has taught me a tremendous amount about housekeeping. I grow orchids as a hobby. It was by business life which showed me what an expensive part of my housekeeping expenditures the orchids were. I didn't want to give up the orchids—so I decided they must support themselves. I sell some of them—but never in Johnstown. I give away all I can. Whenever a young girl I know is going to be married, I ask her to come to the greenhouses and choose the orchids for her wedding bouquet."

Mrs. Knox tells a story about her first airplane flight. Somehow there is a certain similarity between her attitude during that ride, and her approach to her task as a woman, suddenly pitchforked into a huge and serious business responsibility.

"I flew first in France. I read a while, then I dozed off. It seemed just a bore to look out the window. When I landed, I said to my hosts, 'What a lovely flight.' They all screamed at me saying it was one of the roughest trips on record."

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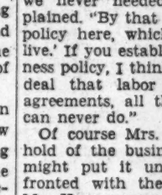
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are widely consulted by those seeking employment and high-grade employers in need of workers. Every weekday the advertisements of reputable firms and reliable employment agencies offer desirable positions.

U. S. Aerial Eye Checking Up On Vast Areas of Crop Control

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Uncle Sam is getting a "bird's eye view" of three-fourths of the nation's farm land from airplanes flying three miles high.

Photographs made from the planes are being prepared for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a means of determining which farmers have complied with its cotton, corn, wheat, and other crop control programs. Only those farmers who comply are eligible for more than $700,000,000 in federal benefit payments to be distributed during the next 12 months.

AAA officials say that by the end of the year they expect to have aerial photographs of 1,350,000 square miles of farm land. These pictures, if fitted together, would form a map almost as large as the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. Present plans call for complete photographs by 1940 of all the nation's farms, comprising an area of about 1,650,000 square miles.

Aerial mapping, started in 1936, is taking the place of the old method of land surveying to determine farmer compliance with AAA programs.

From photographs measuring 22 by 20 inches and embracing an area of six square miles, the outlines of each farm and its fields may be determined from such landmarks as roads, fences, hedges and buildings. By using precise instruments, the acreage of each field may be quickly computed.

The photographs constitute a permanent record unless widespread changes in boundaries are made after they are taken. Such changes are noted by checkers and minor corrections can be made on the aerial photographs. New photographs are necessary only where widespread changes have been made.

Under the old surveying method, it was necessary to have crews check each farm. This required many more men, AAA officials said, than the new method. The cost of the aerial mapping was said to be about four cents an acre, compared with six cents for the old method.

Officials said the aerial photographs also enabled them to make more accurate and quicker determination of farmer compliance, thereby making it possible to get checks to farmers sooner.

Most of the aerial mapping being done this year is in the eastern half of the country. The cost is prorated among co-operating farmers and is deducted from their benefit checks.

Tourist Dollars Aid Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—The average tourist visiting Pennsylvania spends $5 every day he's here, usually is accompanied by three others, and stays 10 to 16 days.

That's the finding of the Pennsylvania Publicity Commission, which sent questionnaires to 18,000 out-of-state vacationists.

Most of them were from New York. New Jersey was next, then Ohio, Maryland, Washington, D. C.; Delaware, Massachusetts, Illinois, Connecticut, Florida and West Virginia, in that order.

The Commission estimated the tourist business is worth $400,000,000 a year in Pennsylvania.

250-Ton Sardine Catch Record on Oregon Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH BEND, Ore.—Another commercial fishing record went overboard when the fishing fleet operating along the sardine banks between here and Newport, to the north, unloaded more than 250 tons of the little fish in one day's catch. This is believed to be the largest single day's catch since sardines have been running into the northern waters.

An unusually large fleet is beginning to gather on the banks and is working a two-way catch-delivery system. Until three years ago sardine fishing in Oregon waters was virtually unknown. Plants are now operated at many points from this port to Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia.

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Old Friends and Newcomers in Impending Musicals

MGM by Virgil Apger
Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald in 'Sweethearts'
Dr. Arthur Guttmann
(Top left) Viennese conductor of the music in "The Great Waltz"

MGM by Willinger
Miliza Korjus and Fernand Gravet
Stars of "The Great Waltz"

'Great Waltz,' 'Sweethearts' New Musical Films

Hollywood, Calif.

A studio about to go into production on a big film moves slowly and ponderously into action; but a studio putting the finishing touches to one of its more important offerings is a beehive of activity. Story and direction are over, or largely over. The cast has moved on to other productions and other studios. But in the technical departments, the cutting, the sound, and the music departments, the show is really just beginning.

It was the last-named of these which was concerning itself, on this particular August day, with the picture known as "The Great Waltz," which is now nearing completion at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios in Culver City. Most of the music has been scored—and since the picture is a filmization of the life of Johann Strauss, music, as you may imagine, plays a major role. But there were finishing touches literally by the hundreds to be looked after. The producer, the musical director, musical arrangers, scorer, and the rest were filling most of the four or five projection rooms in the music department with recorded sound.

Recording the Score

A hundred-piece orchestra, such as was used in the production of this picture, must be recorded from several different microphones, distributed about the room in proper places to catch the various departments of the orchestra in their representative degree. These are then played off one at a time in the projection rooms, and finally mixed. Hearing them in this fashion, you get what must be an approximation of the conductor's own aural point. You hear the "Blue Danube Waltz," for example—as I did—with the big bass viols singing vibrantly in your ear while the rest of the strings and the horns and percussion instruments carry only the background. Or you hear the violins carry the soaring melody with all other instruments barely audible. When you have heard, say, six or seven of these individual microphone recordings you begin to have an idea what it means to mix the various parts of an orchestra into a harmonious whole.

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Throughout the picture, the studio has clung to the Strauss tradition. Dr. Arthur Guttmann, conductor of the Johann Strauss Theater in Vienna, conducted the elaborate musical montage of the picture as he says he believes Strauss would have preferred to have it done.

"Strauss," he said, "always preferred his music played on strings, and these always predominated in his orchestras. In a letter to a friend, he once remarked that he would like to hear the "Blue Danube" played by a full orchestra composed entirely of strings, save for a few woodwinds and special piano and harp sections. That is what we have tried to do with the waltz in the picture."

In other recordings a like attention to Strauss preferences was observed. The orchestra was proportioned after the pattern of Strauss concert orchestras of the composer's time. The exact tempo in which Strauss conducted was retained, departing from the more jerky waltz time of our day. Aid in this respect was given by Henry Svedrowski, vice-conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic orchestra, whose elder brother was Strauss's concertmaster, and from whom the younger brother early learned Strauss technique.

Individual solos and duets by Miliza Korjus, European diva, and Charles Kullmann of the Metropolitan, sung from Strauss music, with lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein, may jar those who are accustomed to hearing the same pieces only instrumentally. But the voices of the two singers are more calculated to please cinema audiences than anything this reporter has heard since Miss Deanna Durbin's "100 Men and a Girl." As a musical picture, "The Great Waltz" is easily the most ambitious production Hollywood has attempted.

"Sweethearts"

Metro, daring all the prejudices, is finishing one of its more ordinary musicals, this one called "Sweethearts," with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald in their usual roles. There seems to be no limit to what this company will take in the way of critical disparagement for the sake of its big singing musicals. The answer must be that they make money, for surely otherwise no studio would continue to make them in the quantity, and with the frequency, this company makes them. "Rosalie," "Firefly," "Girl of the Golden West," and now "Sweethearts," all this year.

Much of this stuff must seem old-fashioned to moviegoers who have viewed the Durbin pictures, and who have developed an ear for the background music with which the best films today are scored. But the Metro people say there is a wide public which still prefers the old-fashioned musical comedy of the stage to anything new the screen has yet offered in this direction. Perhaps the success (or lack of it) of the Strauss picture will determine in some measure whether it will not be possible to find at least something novel in musical treatment with which to bring them up to date.

New York Schools Begin Year With 1,200,000 Pupils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—The scholastic world of New York City returned to its desks today. City officials estimated that 1,200,000 pupils, old and new, have settled down to a year of study in the public schools of the five boroughs. This includes approximately 40,000 youngsters who are entering school for the first time, but it also is expected to reveal a drop of about 16,000 pupils in the elementary section of the city's public school system.

School authorities anticipate a record registration in the four city colleges—Hunter, Queens, Brooklyn, and City. Twenty-one thousand students are expected to register this year, with City College being far in the lead with an anticipated registration of 8,250. To this are added the 25,000 pupils who are expected to seek higher education in the evening classes.

City officials said the public school system was finding itself better able to handle its task each year. This year will find a large number of new buildings and considerable additions to buildings already standing, added to the city's $500,000,000 public school system.

West Challenges Mississippi Cotton

GREENWOOD, Miss. (AP)—Cotton is still supreme in the Mississippi Delta but the king's fleece is being trimmed.

More and more as irrigated lands of the West have been turned to the growth of long-staple cotton, Delta planters have been shortening their staple. Where 40 per cent of the Delta was planted to long-staple cotton as recently as six years ago, less than 10 per cent of its acreage will grow longer than 1⅛ inches this year.

Many mills that once used long staple from the Delta now spin California cotton. They say they get about the same results so far as breaking strength of the threads is concerned, and that determines how long a garment will wear.

A factor in the change from Delta to California cotton is that California fleece sells for about $5 a bale cheaper than Delta fleece.

American-Born Japanese Ask For Tolerance as Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—America's citizens of Japanese stock adjourned their Fifth Biennial National Convention here on Sept. 5 and did two things:

1. They accepted a challenge to themselves to prosper in their unique circumstances.
2. They presented an appeal to fellow citizens of other racial extractions for tolerance and aid.

The Japanese American Citizens League attracted to its sessions 2,500 delegates representing the 75,000 men and women of Japanese parentage who claim citizenship as a birthright but who are fighting an uphill battle for recognition.

This group of citizens staged its largest convention with a program embracing a talent revue, street parade, beauty contest, coronation ball, essay and oratorical contests, art exhibition, discussion of vocations, Sino-Japanese struggle, Japanese language, agriculture, boycott against things Japanese, and other problems affecting them.

The convention was staged in the largest Japanese community in territorial United States and in one of the largest outside of Japanese mandate. The League lists 130,000 persons in the United States born of Japanese parents either here or in Japan, 100,000 of them in California, including 60,000 in southern California, and 35,000 in "Li'l Tokyo," as they call the Japanese quarter here.

Immigration laws long since shutting out additional Japanese, the present stock in the United States is about evenly divided between issei (those born in Japan), and nisei (those born in America). A new generation, sansei, is growing up, but few of these are more than four years old, and their proportion is as yet negligible.

The average age of the nisei is 16 years, and there are about 22,000 in California who are old enough to vote. The League expects an annual increase of 1,000 voters until 1945.

About 75 per cent of the issei and nisei are engaged in agriculture. Most of the rest are in foreign trade. There are a few business and professional people: dentists, physicians, retailers, domestic servants, and publication workers. California high schools and colleges last June graduated some 1,200 nisei who have found difficulty in obtaining employment.

Political Interest

California's politicians are evidencing a growing interest in this growing bloc of voters. Because of solid interest in the three main occupations — agriculture, foreign trade, and community service—the nisei declare they may always vote as a bloc.

While depression and boycott have shrunk trade, only one case of relief has been reported: a destitute man visited a mission but was discovered by his racial brothers who saw to it that he received adequate private relief. No Japanese name is reported on any of the various relief rolls, and amazingly few figure on police blotters—a record in community buoyancy and respectability which they offer as examples to other racial groups.

From discussions during Nisei Week (an annual affair which this year coincided with the biennial meeting), the attitude of the nisei toward Japan's foreign policy appears solid: up to a point it is an attitude of respect for their parents who are sympathetic with the foreign policy; beyond that point it is held in complete harmony with the general American attitude deploring the China campaign as ruthless and unnecessary.

English Is Tongue

A fact little realized is that English is the mother tongue to all oncoming nisei and sansei. This is an externalization of the exchange of a Japanese way of thinking for an American way of thinking. George Nakamato, editor for one of the Japanese dailies which has a minor English section, testifies to the gulf between issei and nisei in his difficulties of translating for both sides.

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Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

Switzerland

Langenthal: Theatersaal, 3 p. m., Sept. 25.
Winterthur: Stadthaussaal, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

United States

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, 2619 Dwight Way, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Elsinore: Elsinore Theater, 3 p. m., Sept. 18.
Monrovia: Monrovia Arcadia Duarte High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 18.
Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m. Sept. 22.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 19. Radiocast Station KYA, 1230 kilocycles.
San Luis Obispo: Elmo Theater, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.
Stockton: High School Auditorium, Willow and San Joaquin Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: Church Edifice, Boulder Street and Cascade Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Denver (First Church): Church Edifice, Fourteenth Avenue and Logan Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 22

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 19.

Illinois

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, Logan Boulevard and Mozart Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 18.

Kansas

Wichita (First Church): Wichita High School—North, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.

Maine

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School Auditorium, Academy Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Massachusetts

Leominster: Municipal Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 18.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.

Missouri

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, 4701 Wyandotte, 12m., Sept. 24.
St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth: Portsmouth Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.

New Jersey

Morristown: Morristown High School, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 18.
Trenton: Junior High School Number 3, West State Street and Parkside Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.

New York

Bay Shore: Islip High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 18.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.
Corning: Masonic Cathedral Auditorium, Walnut Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 18.
Dunkirk: Church Edifice, 513 Washington Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.
Freeport: Freeport High School, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 19.
Hamburg: Palace Theater, Buffalo Street, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 18.
Jamestown: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 18.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.
New York (Fourth Church): Church edifice, Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 24.
Woodstock: Woodstock Playhouse, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.

Ohio

Avon Lake: High School Auditorium, Avon-Belden Road, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 18.
Celina: City Hall, Main Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Cincinnati (auspices Churches of Cincinnati and Norwood): Music Hall, 1243 Elm Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 22.
Cleveland (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 14713 Lake Shore Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, Detroit Avenue at Arthur Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Pennsylvania

Wellsboro: Methodist Church, Main Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 18.

Vermont

Barre: Universalist Church, 1 Church Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 18.
Burlington: City Hall, Church Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 18.

Washington

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, Third and I Streets, 3 p. m., Sept. 18.
Bremerton: Bremerton High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Enumclaw: High School Auditorium, 2222 Porter Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.
Olympia (First Church): Capitol Park Auditorium, Eleventh and Capitol Way, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.
Seattle (Second Church): James Monroe Junior High School, Eighteenth Avenue, N. W., and West Sixty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.
Seattle (joint lecture): Seattle Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

West Virginia

Bluefield: West Virginian Ballroom, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Wisconsin

Janesville: First Congregational Church, 54 South Jackson Street, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 18.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Oct. 2, 9; Nov. 6, 13; also short-wave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.25mc, Oct. 2; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc, Oct. 2, Nov 6

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30.
New York — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 18, 25.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Sept. 18, Oct. 16, Nov. 20.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc on Sept. 18, 25 Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Texas

Beaumont — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KPDM, 560kc, on Sept. 18; Oct. 2, 16; Nov. 6, 20.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1260kc, on Sept. 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc on Sept. 18, 25; Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc on Oct. 2; Nov. 6; Dec. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Sept. 18, 25; Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc., on Sept. 18.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Sept. 18, 25; Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Tah-sen's Safe Playground

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Tah-sen sat near the door of his burrow. He always stopped to look and listen for danger before he went very far away.

Though Tah-sen was shaped just a bit like a weasel, he was a striped ground squirrel. He had four curved, chisel-edged teeth, just as all squirrels have. He also liked to eat plants. He was fond of grass, roots, berries, and seeds. When he found more good seeds than he could eat, he stuffed them into pouches on his cheeks and carried them home to his burrow. There he stored them in dark, dry rooms. On rainy days, he ate those stored seeds instead of going outdoors for his meals.

Tah-sen did not like rain, and he did not like cold weather. On cool days, he stayed in his burrow. Even on bright, warm mornings, he seldom came out before nine o'clock. Then he ate breakfast and played. He ate again and played again until late afternoon, but he always curled up in his bed a long time before sunset.

The sun was bright and warm on the morning when Tah-sen sat near his burrow. It made him feel so good that he sat up and sang a whistling, twittering song. His voice was more like a bird's voice than a tree squirrel's. He even ended his song with several birdlike chirps.

Sunflower Seeds for Lunch

While Tah-sen sang, he sat very straight—with his paws tight against his breast. At each loud chirp, he jerked his tail. After the last chirp he scampered away, running among the weeds and grass blades. But when he came to a high place, he sat up again. He acted as if he liked to sit up, chirping and jerking his tail.

Perhaps he did—but he liked to eat, too. When he found a wild sunflower that had toppled over, he stopped to nibble its seeds. They were not quite ripe, but that did not keep them from tasting very good.

When he had eaten all the seeds he could, Tah-sen put the rest of them in his pouches and ran back to his burrow. He went into the door and along a tunnel, past the round room where he slept. He turned into a side tunnel which ended in a curved wall. There Tah-sen stopped and emptied his pouches. When he got more sunflower seeds he would bring them to that special tunnel.

Coming back to his door, Tah-sen stopped to whistle and look about. Then he ran quickly to his playground, which was not very far away.

This playground was a branching tunnel, dug beneath the pasture sod. It had two main parts and four side tunnels, each with an open door. Tah-sen could pop into one door, run along the tunnel, and pop out at the next opening. He thought it was great fun to do this. Sometimes he sat up and sang before he dived into the next door.

Playing always made Tah-sen hungry. This time he went to a clump of weeds where fuzzy caterpillars lived. Tree squirrels did not like those caterpillars, but all striped ground squirrels thought they were very good. They also liked beetles and many other insects.

A Warning Whistle

As he caught a shiny green beetle, Tah-sen heard another ground squirrel whistle. That whistle meant "Danger," but it did not mean "Run." Tah-sen held the beetle and sat very, very still. His brown stripes and buff spots made him look like dry weed stems. When Red-tail, the hawk, soared overhead he did not suspect that Tah-sen was there!

When Red-tail soared out of sight, the squirrel ran back to his playground. He scampered away and then sat up; after that he scampered again. He did this four times before he came to the first door of his burrow-playground.

In and out, in and out Tah-sen went again, as fast as he could scamper. No large squirrel could have kept up with him—but Tah-sen never played with large squirrels. In fact, he never played with anyone, except for a short time during spring. Then he ran about with his mate. But in summer and during early fall, Tah-sen was quite happy to live, sing and play alone.

That day he was almost too happy. he forgot all about Red-tail, who flew back to perch on a tree not far from Tah-sen's home. He sat there until the ground squirrel came out and ran away to find more food. Then the hawk swooped down.

Tah-sen saw the hawk as soon as it swooped, and he chirped a shrill danger signal. At the very same moment he turned and ran toward another door to one of his playground tunnels. It wasn't very far away—and Tah-sen could scamper very swiftly when he knew he had to. He reached the door just ahead of the hawk, whose claws did not even touch the tip of the ground squirrel's tail.

What did Tah-sen do then? He ran to the first wide place in his burrow where he could turn around. Then he came back, almost to the door. He sat down and scolded the hawk in a high, chir-chirring twitter.

"You-you-you rascal!" he seemed to say. "What do you mean by trying to spoil my afternoon game?"

(An illustrated nature article by Dr. Patch and Dr. Fenton appears on this page on the second Monday every month.)

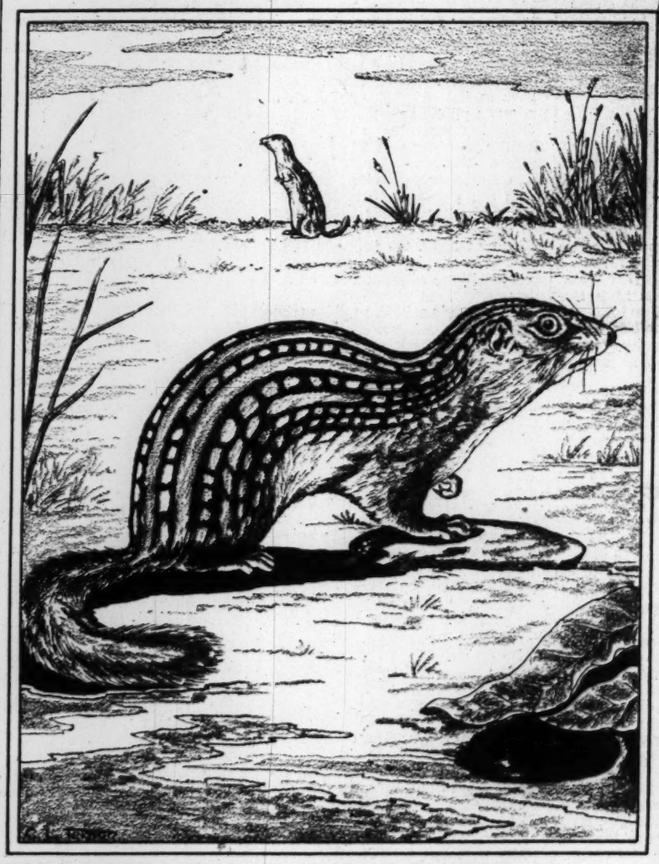
The New Moon

Glide, lovely crescent moon,
Canoe frail and white,
Over sky waters blue,
Close cradled by night.

Could I embark in you,
Swift through the dark hours
Then would I row and sing
And gather star flowers.

OMA OLNA MARTIN

Red-Tail Perched Near Tah-sen's Home



Both Drawings Made by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

Tah-sen, the Ground Squirrel, Sat Near the Door of His Burrow

Two Dolls From Switzerland

Marie and Mathilde come from Switzerland, a beautiful country where towering mountains, with snow-tipped, glistening peaks stretch upward to the sky.

Marie is from picturesque Montreux, on Lake Geneva, in French Switzerland. She has brown hair, parted in the middle and braided in two long plaits down her back, which end in being tied with a bit of red ribbon. She has blue eyes and round, rosy cheeks.

On her soft brown hair is a wide black lace cap, shaped like a huge butterfly, wings outspread, which ties beneath her dimpled chin. Like most of the Swiss peasants, she wears a large number of skirts, the top one being black, with an edging of red silk braid at the hem line. Over this skirt is a bright red silk apron. Her short-sleeved white blouse has pin tucks and a high neck line. A black bodice worn over the blouse is set off by a bit of black velvet, V-shaped, and embroidered in white, and crystal beads completes her costume.

A Town Among Mountains

Mathilde comes from Interlaken, a delightful little city, surrounded by mountains, in the German part of Switzerland. From the shop where Mathilde once lived one could see the beautiful mountain known to all the world as the Jung-Frau or Young Wife, whose pure white peak turns into a rosy-pink mist as if touched by a magic wand, when the sun sinks slowly to rest behind the mountains.

Mathilde also wears her luxurious brown hair in two long thick braids, tied with green ribbon. Her yellow straw hat, high-peaked, is wide brimmed, and topped with a fine, black velvet bow. Her blouse is of white, and its puffed, short sleeves are neatly tied at the elbows, with narrow black ribbon which gives the effect of a ruffled cuff. Beneath her crisp white apron is a pretty skirt with green stripes, set off by a gay green sash. A trim black bodice subdues the costume which is indeed very refreshing to look at, and typical of the Swiss mountaineer.

Peaceful Country

These two dolls—like the Swiss people they represent, are very tidy and clean in appearance. Marie and Mathilde do not come from any of the larger cities in Switzerland where the famous dotted Swiss cloth or the fine Swiss watches are manufactured. The section of the country from which they come is more famous for its delicious milk chocolate and its cheese, and its delectable strawberry jam.

These two dolls are also gentle reminders of the peace and harmony which exists within this tiny, rugged country, which has no language of its own. The Swiss people speak either Italian, German, or French, depending upon the part of Switzerland in which they live, and many talk fluently in several languages.

Janet P. Johl

Summer Is a Little Girl

Summer is like a little girl
who has lots of pretty-colored dresses—
some pink, some blue, some red or green—
with matching ribbons in her tresses.

With pink, she wears a bonnet
from the hollyhock's tall stem;
some dresses, like the gentians,'
have fringes trimming them.

Her red dress, from the poppy
takes its brilliant hue;
another, from the larkspur
borrows a powdery blue.

Gaily summer skips along
and smiles in each flower's face;
she's wearing green today,
set off with Queen Anne's lace.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Speckles and the Canoe

Speckles sat on a shoal. Speckles was a baby seagull, some of the kitten gray down still clinging to his round little head. His beak, sharp and strong, was wide open now, and he was wishing he had obeyed his mother. She had left him paddling near the big loosely built nest in the swamp grass, while she skimmed over the water near by in search of fish for his dinner.

Speckles had decided to follow the ducks who swam to the Point each day to be fed by the summer people. The ducks allowed him to go with them while he remained at a respectful distance, but when Speckles attempted to eat some of the choice bits of food scattered about they chased him away. In fact, one big drake spoke quite sharply and looked as though he would use his broad bill on Speckles if the little gull disobeyed.

Speckles floated lazily back to the shoal nearest the Point. There he sat, a sorrowful bunch of feathers, wishing he were at home again.

A canoe paddled noiselessly to the edge of the gray rock and a boy, browned by the sun, reached forth his hand.

"Come here, little fellow," he coaxed. Speckles backed away. "Come here and eat this crust," said the boy, holding out the remainder of a sandwich.

Speckles nipped at it carefully. Then he came closer for a taste of the apple that was tossed to him.

"Why, you are just a baby and belong back by the swamp nests," said the boy. A strong brown hand took Speckles firmly and placed him in the bottom of the canoe. Speckles waved his broad mottled wings, still too weak to carry the plump body.

The swamps were on the border of one of the great islands in the river. Here the beautiful gray-winged birds nested. When the ice closed in later, they flew a hundred miles south to open water for fishing during the winter months.

"Where can we be going?" thought Speckles as the canoe traveled silently through the water. At last he sighted a familiar cove and began to wave his wings in excitement.

The boy watched the bird closely, then paddled into the tall grasses that filled the bay. A pair of graceful gulls were darting in and out of the swamp.

"Here is your baby, safe and sound," he called, setting the little gull among the wet reeds.

Hurriedly, Speckles swam to the nest. How good it was to be at home. Opening his mouth wide he swallowed hungrily the fish his mother brought to him.

Bennie Bear and the Pecans

Bennie Bear put the last half pecan in place on his cake and set it in the window to cool.

"My! how good it smells," he thought.

It was honey cake, covered with thick frosting and decorated with nuts. That was his Aunt Fuzzy's favorite cake. He had made it because she had sent to tell him that she was coming for a visit.

Then Bennie Bear took his brush broom from the corner behind the stove and began to sweep. Everything must be spick and span for Aunt Fuzzy. She was such a dear old lady bear.

He knew she would bring her sewing bag, as she always did, and mend all his clothes for him. Hunting for honey in tree tops was wearing on clothes. But he had a large supply of honey and would give Aunt Fuzzy some to take home with her.

Tell-Tale Footprints

When Bennie Bear finished sweeping his house, he went out to clean up the yard. All the time he hummed a little tune as he thought how good it would be to see his aunt and what a delicious cake he had made for her dinner.

When every bit of the litter was picked up, Bennie Bear looked about with a pleased smile. "That is better," he said. "Now I will see if my cake is cool."

He went back into the house in the big hollow oak tree, walked over to the window, and reached for the cake. Then Bennie Bear stood and stared open-mouthed. There was not a nut on the cake. Instead, there were funny little scratches in the frosting!

"Who did that?" gasped Bennie Bear. Then he saw some sticky little footprints on the window sill.

"Simon Squirrel!" he said. "Those look like his tracks. Just a few days ago he moved his home to the top of this tree. But I don't know that he took the nuts. I must find out who did."

Bennie Bear went across to his little cupboard and got out a few more pecans which he cracked and shelled. Then from the pincushion on the dresser in his bedroom he took the darning needle left for him by Aunt Fuzzy Bear just in case he happened to need it before she came again.

With the needle he carefully bored a hole in each piece of nut and in it put a pinch of red pepper from a little box in his cupboard. He put these nuts on the cake and set it back in the window. Then he went out in the back yard to chop wood for the next day.

Bennie Bear had laid his ax down and was putting his wood in a neat stack, when he heard a shrill voice crying,

"Oh! Ee—ee—ee! Ouch! Oh! Oh! Oh!"

It seemed to come from the top of the tree.

"I'll see if I can help," thought Bennie Bear.

He climbed the tree as fast as he could. There in a doorway near the top of the tree sat Simon Squirrel, rubbing his cheeks with his paws.

A Kind Bear

"What is the matter, Simon Squirrel?" asked Bennie Bear.

"I—I was just eating a pecan and it burned my mouth," said Simon Squirrel.

Now Bennie Bear knew the truth! Simon Squirrel had taken the nuts off his cake. Simon Squirrel deserved a scolding, but Bennie was a kind-hearted bear.

"Come with me, Simon Squirrel!" Bennie Bear said, starting down the tree. Simon Squirrel followed.

"So it was you who took the nuts off of the cake I baked for Aunt Fuzzy and set in the window to cool," said Bennie Bear when they had reached his kitchen and he had given Simon Squirrel a cool drink. "Why didn't you say you were hungry? I would have given you some pecans."

Simon Squirrel felt very badly when Bennie Bear spoke so generously, because he remembered that he had frisked and played all the fall while his friends worked busily storing away food for the winter.

But good little Bennie Bear went down into his cellar and came up with a sack of nuts.

"You may have these," he said, holding them out to Simon Squirrel. "They will last you for a while until you can hunt for some more."

"Thank you so much," Simon Squirrel replied, as he started home with the load. "I will pay you back next fall."

"Good-by," Bennie Bear called after him and hurried off towards the gate, for he heard Aunt Fuzzy coming down the lane.

Marie Wears a Black Lace Cap Tied Beneath Her Chin, Mathilde a High-Peaked Straw Hat.

Mabel Ann Keeps Shop

By Helen Vaughan Williams

"I am afraid you will have to look after the shop today," said Mabel Ann's mother. "I have to go to the next town to buy in some stores." And she went upstairs to put on her hat and coat.

Mabel Ann felt rather anxious, for she had never been quite alone in the shop for more than a few minutes at a time, and her mother had always been in the back room to tell her the price of things.

Still, the shop was a very small one. You could buy only needles and pins, reels of thread, ribbons and lace, colored wools for knitting, and a few other odds and ends. Not many people opened the door with the tinkly bell, and sometimes Mabel Ann's mother sold so little that she hardly made a living at all for herself and her small daughter.

Mabel Ann put on an apron and sat down behind the counter to wait. One hour went by, and two hours, and three hours, and then, just as she was thinking that she must get herself some dinner, the door opened and in came a tiny little woman, dressed all in green. She had a pointed green hat, and a green shawl, and green bobs on her high-heeled shoes.

Cobweb Lace

"Good morning, my dear," said the tiny woman. "I want a yard of cobweb lace."

"Cobweb lace?" Mabel Ann hesitated. "Do you mean—?"

"Lace made of cobwebs, of course," snapped the tiny woman. "I'm afraid we don't keep it," said Mabel Ann.

The tiny woman stamped her foot. "Show me what you have, then," she said, "and be quick about it."

Mabel Ann pulled down the best box of lace and took off the lid.

"Very coarse and common," said the tiny woman, as she turned the contents over. "However, I'll buy a yard of this kind."

When the lace had been measured off and wrapped up, she put the parcel in her pocket and pushed eightpence halfpenny across the counter. Then she left the shop without even saying "Good day."

Mabel put the pennies away in her purse, and went into the kitchen to cook her dinner. Then she went back to the shop and sat down behind the counter again.

Tea-time came and supper-time, and no one else walked in to buy, so that, when her mother came home, she had only eightpence halfpenny to show. So they put up the shutters and went to bed.

In the morning her mother told her to go to the grocer's and buy some eggs. So she put on her hat and was just about to set out when she thought she would have a look at the money. Imagine her distress to find, instead of the coins given her by the tiny woman, eight little, shriveled, brown mushrooms, and one tiny one that must have been the halfpenny. Mabel Ann burst out crying and ran to her mother to tell her what had happened.

"Well, well," said her mother. "It is certainly very strange, but never mind, perhaps you will do better today while I am away at the market."

Golden Dust

So, instead of going for the eggs, Mabel Ann went to her seat behind the counter, after sweeping the shop out carefully and opening the shutters. One hour went by, and two hours, and three hours, but no one came to buy.

At last, just as she was thinking it was time for dinner, the door opened and in came the same tiny woman, in the same green hat and shawl, and with the same green bobs on her pointed shoes.

"Good morning, my dear," said she. "I want an ounce of golden sleeping dust."

Mabel Ann had never heard of sleeping dust. "What is it for?" she asked.

"For pleasant dreams, of course," answered the tiny woman.

Mabel Ann shook her head. "I've got some face powder," she ventured.

"Not at all the same thing," said the tiny woman. "However, if it's the best you can do, I suppose I must take a box. How much?"

"One shilling," said Mabel Ann, thinking to herself, "No more pennies for me, if they're only going to turn into mushrooms!"

The tiny woman pushed a shilling across the counter, pocketed the box of face powder, and bustled out of the shop without even troubling to say "Good day."

When the afternoon was over without having brought any more customers, Mabel Ann hurried round to the grocer's for the eggs without even stopping to look in her purse. But alas, when she felt for the shilling there was only a little round pebble, which she threw into the gutter with a sob.

Two Golden Plaits

"It's very unfortunate," said her mother, when she came home, "but it's not your fault. If the tiny woman comes again be sure you try to give her what she wants."

Next morning Mabel Ann felt very anxious, for her mother had to go out once more. One hour went by, and two hours, and three hours, but no one came. At last the bell tinkled and in trotted the tiny woman.

"I want two skeins of golden hair," she said, "to knit a coat for a fairy's child."

Mabel Ann was just about to say they did not keep any such thing, when she suddenly thought of her own beautiful golden hair, hanging down on each side of her face in two thick plaits.

"Will my plaits do?" she asked.

"Plaits or skeins—they're all the same to me," snapped the tiny woman. "Why do you ask? Of course they'll do."

Mabel Ann took a large pair of scissors, and snip, snip, first one plait and then the other fell upon the counter. She put them in a brown paper bag and handed them to the tiny woman.

"How much?" she asked.

"Half a crown, please," said Mabel Ann, for she thought to herself, "No more shillings or pennies for me!"

"Half a crown a plait, you mean," retorted the tiny woman. "That's a whole crown for the two. I shan't pay you now, for I haven't got it with me, but look under your pillow tomorrow morning and you'll find it." And she went away so quickly that you would have thought it was the wind banging the door.

Under the Pillow

When Mabel Ann's mother found that her daughter had sold her beautiful golden hair and had nothing to show for it, she burst into tears. As for Mabel Ann, she went to bed and cried herself to sleep. She had done her best, but everything seemed to have turned out wrong.

Next morning she got up with a heavy heart, and was just about to dress when she remembered the tiny woman's words. So she put her hand under the pillow and felt something sharp and hard, and when she drew it out, there was the loveliest golden crown you can imagine, studded with rubies and pearls, and as beautiful as any queen could desire.

She gave a shriek of delight and ran to wake her mother up.

"The tiny woman has paid you well," said her mother.

"A whole crown of gold is better than two half crowns of silver. Now we shall be able to sell it and buy everything we need."

Mabel Ann's hair soon grew as long and as beautiful as it had ever been, but, although she looked and looked for the tiny woman, she never came to the shop again.

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President Is Held Eager For a New Party System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Mr. Roosevelt's purge convinces some spectators that he is seeking a third term.

The very same evidence convinces other spectators of equal perspicacity that he has no such intention at all.

The fact that the purge down to date has not been very successful, and shows even less signs of success in Maryland and Georgia, does not influence these two schools of thought at all. They still disagree.

And yet, oddly enough, between them there is sufficient common ground of interpretation to make a chapter which is almost as important in America's forthcoming political history as the actual question of whether Mr. Roosevelt himself, personally chooses, or does not choose, to run.

If Mr. Roosevelt does not seek a third term then why is he laying the basis for party control in 1940, asks the first group. Obviously, Mr. Roosevelt knew perfectly well when he attacked Senator Millard E. Tydings, Senator Walter F. George, Senator Ellison D. Smith and the rest, that he had an up-hill job on his hands. The advantage is always with the incumbent office-holder. In the instances where Mr. Roosevelt's intervention was successful, for Senator Claude Pepper in Florida, Senator Alben W. Barkley in Kentucky, Senator Robert J. Bulkley in Ohio, the sitting Senator was up for renomination. The same factors that favored him then are against him now. Mr. Roosevelt realized perfectly well the obstacles in his way, the argument runs, and yet he took the plunge with the larger object of breaking with the conservatives and setting up his own personal machine in hostile territory to control delegates in 1940. What objective but a third term would warrant such drastic measures?

A Fair Exchange

The other group reaches just the opposite conclusion from the same sequence of fact.

"Ah," it says, "Mr. Roosevelt has certainly broken irrevocably with Conservative Democrats! But what makes you think he seeks a third term? If he does, he is certainly going about it the hardest way! A politician would seek a united party for such an end, but instead of that he is rapidly splintering it into factions. Conservative and liberal wings are getting ready to flap off on half a bird each!

"The real explanation is that Mr. Roosevelt realizes he has only two more years and is using his final moments to put an indelible stamp of 'New Dealism' on Government. He is re-making the party, not re-nominating himself. He realizes what a heterogenous hodge-podge an American Party is: look at the Democratic coalition, for example, with its Hagues and Pendergasts at one end and its white-plumed Sir Galahads at the other.

"Look at its Indiana barony with Van Nuys in, out and then in the Party again. There's a change every time you close your eyes, depending on the McNutt presidential candidacy!

"No, Mr. Roosevelt isn't seeking a third term; he's simply trying to give his own faction control of the Party before he quits!"

Those are the two views. In Washington today one hears them with about equal insistence. It is curious that Republicans and Democrats are speculating alike about the matter, and sometimes in conversations momentarily forget their party differences to take opposite sides. The feeling seems general in these discussions, whatever may appear in print, that defeat in the purge campaign, in Maryland tomorrow or Georgia on Wednesday, will not stop the real Roosevelt program, whatever may be its ultimate, mysterious objective.

Changing Party System

The point that seems missed in this debate is that enough is known already to make the question of whether Mr. Roosevelt does or does not seek a third term almost incidental.

If Mr. Roosevelt is out to re-mold the American Party System that is an objective that seems even harder to achieve in many ways than breaking a century and a half tradition against a third term. And yet every indication is that that is what Mr. Roosevelt is aiming at, and most disputants on the third term issue incidentally agree that that is so.

Theodore Roosevelt tried to achieve a political realignment and came to grief because he employed the device of a third party. Most political professionals agree now that it just can't be done that way. Old party machinery is too entrenched. Prof. Henry Steele Commager, of New York University, in a recent magazine article, pointed out how rarely there has been any basic difference between the two historic parties in the past century, despite all the fury and shouting. The country voted for personalities, not policies. Professor Commager argues that, on the whole, the country wants it that way: that efforts to set up a party representing a class, a geographic entity, or even an economic formula are mistrusted and defeated: that America is too big and prosperous to permit sharp party differentiation.

Again and again recently, election returns, straw ballots and what-not seem to bear this out. Mr. Roosevelt's popularity is dominant, but his purges are unsuccessful, and many of his measures blocked. What a paradox—the electorate seems to prefer Roosevelt, but not what he stands for!

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Should These Have Prevented Texas Floods?

Flood and Power Dams Above Austin Over Which Controversy Has Arisen

Lower: Buchanan Dam, 60 miles above Austin, and, top and center, its accompanying Roy Inks Dam, in the same vicinity. These two dams are part of a system of four dams planned to harness the Colorado River for power and also prevent disastrous floods.

It is claimed for the dams that they did mitigate the record-breaking floods of 1938, and that if the full system of dams had been in operation the damage would have been negligible. However, the feeling is rampant in the area that an investigation of the projects should be held.

Texans Incensed Over Floods Challenge Efficacy of Dams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—The $8,000,000 Buchanan Dam, completed in the fall of 1937 on the Colorado River about 60 miles above Austin, received its first baptism of flood waters recently, setting off an inquiry to find why it apparently failed to meet the test in the fashion farmers and others along the banks of that turbulent stream had hoped for.

Incensed because, despite the presence of the Buchanan Dam and its little sister, the Roy Inks Dam, three miles farther downstream, flood waters have again inundated the fertile Colorado Valley to cause four fatalities and destroy about $5,000,000 in property, landowners appeared in Austin to demand an investigation of the whole flood situation.

Stirring Questions

For a week murmurs swelled into thunder as farmers whose crops were inundated asked, "Why did the Colorado again overflow, when we were assured that the Buchanan and Inks dams would prevent any recurrence of past devastating floods?" "Was the lake above Buchanan Dam full at the time the flood waters poured into it?" "Did the fact that the lake has been used extensively this spring and summer for motorboat regattas and other water sports cause delay in releasing the lake waters before the flood waters reached the dam?" "Are the Buchanan and Inks dams intended to be used for flood control or for power purposes, and if the latter, why not give us levees for protection against floods?" "Did someone fail in his duty in opening the flood gates soon enough?"

On the eve of the farmers' meeting to demand an investigation, the Colorado River Authority, created to administer a $30,000,000 flood control and water conservation program on the Colorado, with the construction of four gigantic dams, issued a statement welcoming an investigation.

The Authority invited any citizen to submit facts that might aid in determining whether the two dams that are completed affected the flood and to what extent; whether the dams were properly operated, or, if there was negligence in connection with their operation, who was guilty; whether any improvement can be made in the manner and method of operation of such dams and appliances; and what additional dams and other works should be constructed in order "to realize a full degree of flood control on the Colorado River."

Reports to the Authority indicate that the recent flood was one of the greatest on record for this stream, and that the river was swelled not only by tributaries above the dams but also below those structures, its statement said.

"The fact that the flood at Austin and below was not of as great intensity as the floods of 1935 and 1936 makes it obvious that the Buchanan Dam and the partially completed Marshall Ford Dam, to some extent at least, alleviated this unprecedented flood," the statement went on.

"It should be borne in mind that the Authority and its engineers, acting in conjunction with engineers of the Reclamation Bureau, have always contended that it is necessary to complete the largest of the four projected Colorado River Dams, the Marshall Ford Dam, to its ultimate height in order to realize satisfactory control of flood waters."

As for the use of the dams for power purposes, the Authority said that the manufacture of power and its sale to municipal agencies are necessary in order that funds borrowed from the Federal Government for their construction may be repaid.

Two Out of Four

The Buchanan and Inks dams are the only two completed of the proposed chain of four huge flood control and hydroelectric projects on the Colorado. Work has already been started on the mammoth Marshall Ford Dam, 15 miles above Austin, and on the Tom Miller Dam at Austin.

The Buchanan Dam was constructed at a cost of $7,900,000, is 11,000 feet long, rises 150 feet above the bed of the river, develops a lake which covers 23,000 acres, and has a hydroelectric plant consisting of two generators of 12,500 kilovolt amperes each.

The Inks Dam cost $1,967,000. It is 1,556 feet long, 93 feet high, and stores 16,000 acre feet of water.

The Marshall Ford Dam, to be constructed at a cost of $16,000,000, is approximately two thirds completed, but will not be finished until 1940, Authority engineers said. Present plans call for a dam 190 feet high, but recent criticisms have brought forth the suggestion from Congressman Lyndon Johnson that its height might be increased to 265 feet. It is planned that the dam will be 2,700 feet long and will store 575,000 acre feet of water.

The Roy Miller Dam is being rebuilt from the old Austin Dam. Construction has just been started, and will require 15 months. It will cost $2,300,000, will be 117 feet high, 1,500 feet long, and will store 18,000 acre-feet of water.

The hydroelectric plant at the Inks Dam has a capacity of 16,000 kilovolt amperes. The Marshall Ford plant will generate several times that amount of electricity, while the Miller Dam will have two generators of 7,500 kilovolt amperes each.

Lewis Hits Industrial Fascism

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 12 (AP)—John L. Lewis, chief of the CIO, told an antiwar rally in Mexico City's bull ring yesterday that "reactionary corporations" in the United States may be expected to "turn to fascism when they find it convenient to do so."

The nearly 25,000 seated in the big ring and other thousands in the arena cheered Mr. Lewis as he praised Roosevelt for his "broad sympathies for the ideals of our people which make it possible to go forward in the interests of the people."

The rally was organized during the Latin-American Labor Conference here.

Denouncing fascism, Mr. Lewis said, "Democracy always has had enemies. Now they have organized themselves under the black flag of fascism. Fascism is an enemy of the workers. Between us and fascism there can be no peace. We join the workers of the Western Hemisphere against the common foe and for a common end."

"When corporations form company unions under threats and bribes, employ coercion and organize so-called vigilante Committees they are using the weapons of fascism," Mr. Lewis asserted. "We know there are groups in the United States which seek to consolidate their forces into the brutal system of fascism. . . . Organized labor stands ready to overcome these vicious groups as it has others.

"Reactionary employers would welcome the triumph of fascism in Latin America. For this reason, workers of the United States rejoice at the preservation of democracy in Latin America."

Expropriation Defended

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 12 (AP)—President Cardenas told an antiwar conference Sept. 10 one nation should not intervene in the affairs of another to protect its citizens and corporations abroad.

A crowd of 5,000 in the Palace of Fine Arts applauded the President's denouncement of diplomacy that supports large business corporations.

"Diplomatic war leads to economic war, then even to armed conflict," he said.

Without mentioning the United States directly, President Cardenas reiterated the Mexican position taken in the recent note to the United States dealing with settlement of claims of Americans for farm lands expropriated in Mexico.

Foreigners must accept the conditions they find in the land to which they go, he said, and cannot expect better treatment than Mexico accords its own nationals.

The antiwar conference was arranged at the suggestion of President Cardenas by the Confederation of Workers of Mexico while the Latin-American Labor Conference was still meeting here.

'Rebel' Answers President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUFFERN, N. Y., Sept. 12—A demand that President Roosevelt act to bar "buying votes" of employees of the Works Progress Administration was issued by Mrs. Sarah Oliver Hulswit, co-leader of the Women's Rebellion, here today in answer to the President's rebuke of a crusade by Mrs. Hulswit's organization for restriction of suffrage among relief workers.

"Why does not President Roosevelt not take action to clear up the buying and coercion of votes instead of criticizing our efforts to keep people who no longer have freedom from voting?" she said.

Mrs. Hulswit, one of two Suffern housewives who laid down their kitchen tools to start a nation-wide campaign among women against waste in Government, charged that the New Deal bloc in Congress during the last session had voted down three pieces of legislation to take politics out of relief and relief out of politics.

"Under the New Deal administration of relief, millions are no longer free to vote as they wish," she declared. "If this condition continues, we will all find our freedom taken away from us."

Replying to criticism of the Women's Rebellion which President Roosevelt made during a press conference at the summer White House in Hyde Park, Mrs. Hulswit denied that the organization was incorporated and held that the President must have been misinformed.

"Politicians may feel we women are too stupid to know anything about government, but we are not so stupid that we do not realize that when the Administration fights all attempts to take politics out of relief they are using money to control the free vote of unfortunate people of our country," she continued.

"German and Russian citizens have the right to vote. But what good is such a right when the choice of votes is not free? The WPA and the relief vote is building up a situation similar to that in Germany and Russia. To permit such voting privileges under the present relief setup is like giving a man about to be hanged the privilege of pulling the rope that hangs himself."

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Demand for Tydings Purge Being Answered in Maryland

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12 (AP)—Voters of Maryland went to the primary election polls today to pass judgment on the efforts of the Nation's No. 1 Democrat, President Roosevelt, to "purge" Millard E. Tydings from the United States Senate.

Record balloting was forecast as a result of interest aroused by the Administration's fight to unseat the conservative Senator Tydings, who has opposed some of Mr. Roosevelt's program, and to replace him with the liberal Representative David J. Lewis, "100 per cent New Dealer" twice praised publicly by the President.

By taking a hand in the Tydings-Lewis fight for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, the President placed his personal popularity and prestige directly at stake in the campaign.

Roosevelt Is Issue

As candidates utilized sound trucks, radio, newspapers, and the speaker's platform to plead their causes, voters were given to understand the issue was this: "with Roosevelt or against?"

Both Mr. Lewis and Senator Tydings would up their campaigns emphasizing that query, the Senator calling for a popular rebuke to the "elimination committee" in Washington, and Mr. Lewis asserting the "underlying issue . . . is Franklin D. Roosevelt, whether his program is to go forward or back."

Senator Tydings asserted he never would be a "yes man," and prediction President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech at Denton, Md., for Mr. Lewis would prove a boomerang.

"I am to be punished because I dared to have the courage to stand up and fight for democracy," he summarized.

Lewis Sees Betrayal

Mr. Lewis has claimed Senator Tydings betrayed the President and the Democratic Party by voting against the court bill, the government reorganization bill, and "30 other (New Deal) measures."

Tydings followers expected a landslide worth at least 128 votes of the total 149 in the party nominating convention; Lewis forces claimed much of the same territory.

The third candidate in the Democratic Senatorial race, Arthur E. Hungerford, New Dealer ignored by the New Deal, made no claims. He urged "real Democrats" to support him, claiming his opponents had "annihilated themselves" by "telling the truth about each other."

Second-Choice System

A possibility remained that Maryland's second-choice voting system might becloud the outcome of the voting for days. Officially, the election is not over until party conventions have nominated candidates under the unit method which pledges the convention votes of a county to the candidate winning a clear majority in that county.

If no candidate receives a majority of first-choice votes, the lowest candidate is dropped, and his second-choice votes distributed to remaining candidates as voters mark them on their ballots. This continues until one candidate has received a majority.

Glass Backs Poll Tax

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia disagrees emphatically with President Roosevelt's suggestion that poll taxes be eliminated.

Instead of abolishing poll taxes, Senator Glass added in an interview, yesterday, a wiser step might be to tax voters who failed to exercise their franchise.

"It has been demonstrated over and over again," Senator Glass declared, "that the poll tax has little to do with the number of white people who exercise their right of suffrage, since scarcely one-half of the people—or frequently less than one-half of the people—who qualify by payment of the poll tax, actually vote."

"So far from advocating the repeal of the poll tax, I am rather inclined to advocate what I understand to be the Australian System to impose a penal tax on every qualified voter who fails without good reason to exercise his right of suffrage," he said.

The Senator declared it was not unreasonable to ask a voter to contribute "a dollar or a dollar and a half six months before election for a fund to help educate his children."

GOP Blames Strikes On U. S. Labor Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Republican National Committee said Sept. 11 the number of strikes in the United States was more than doubled by the application of the National Labor Relations Act in 1937.

The number of strikes in 1937 was 4,740, while in 1936 it was 2,172, the committee said in its publication, "The Republican Reporter."

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The Home Forum

Why Not a Rain Garden?

THE Japanese could have developed such a garden, the Japanese, that is, when thinking of gardens and not of war. It may be there are rain gardens today in Japan, though I have not heard of them.

Have you ever gone into a garden, any kind of garden, after rain and noticed how different leaves differ in the way they hold raindrops? Some leaves merely look wet. Others hold large drops like balls of quicksilver. I suppose such leaves have an oily or waxy surface which prevents water from spreading over them thinly. On columbine leaves I have seen perfect drops of water nearly half an inch in diameter. The lupine leaf also provides an excellent setting for drops the size and brilliance of crown jewels. Maybe you have sometime held a nasturtium leaf in your hands and, by tipping it this way and that, have made a drop of water run round the leaf without being broken. It is the leaf, you note, and not the flower that does the trick. In a rain garden, the flowers play second fiddle to the leaves. Sun for flowers, we might say, and leaves for rain.

* * *

How SLOW THE human family is to see the beauty of rain. The painters and the artist in black and white have done most to open our eyes. By seeing how beautiful rain can be in pictures, we come to see how beautiful it is in nature. Have the poets helped us, too? Not as much as they might have, it seems to me. As for the composers, I can think of only one, Debussy with his atmospheric "Jardins sous la pluie."

To the people one meets on the street a rainy day is a nasty day, a miserable day, or just a wet day. The best they can do is to take the rain philosophically. (They think they are taking it philosophically.) They admit the earth needs rain, but they prefer to have it fall during the night.

* * *

DID PEOPLE ONCE commonly think of snow in the same way, as just a necessary inconvenience? Snow can be a good deal more inconvenient than rain, and yet nearly everyone nowadays sees the beauty of snow. Humanity takes a long time to enlarge its range of beauty. It was not till the eighteenth century that Europeans really saw the grandeur of the Alps. And it was not until the present century that large numbers of people, thanks to winter sports, have become enthusiastic about winter. When we have learned to live with rain, walk in it, run in it, bathe in it—we will find more to praise in it. We will be ready for rain gardens.

The finest time to visit a rain garden is after the rain has stopped and the sun first comes out. Or when the moon comes out. At such times, one can enjoy the sensations of a maharaja in his treasure room. If there is any other time to compare with these, it is early on a clear morning with sun shining on dew. Dew is even finer, in a way, than rain. Its jewels, though much smaller, are far more numerous, and some leaves that do not hold raindrops very well are exquisite in dew. Of all the leaves I know, the finest for dew effects is the purple cabbage.

In a rain garden, why shouldn't we for once get away from our Hindu caste system of plants: flowering plants, herbs, vegetables, and the pariah weeds? Since there are plants of all these classes that hold rain gracefully, why shouldn't they be planted together? Why not roses and cabbages side by side? Why not a democratic garden? A garden as impartial and yet as discriminating as the rain itself?

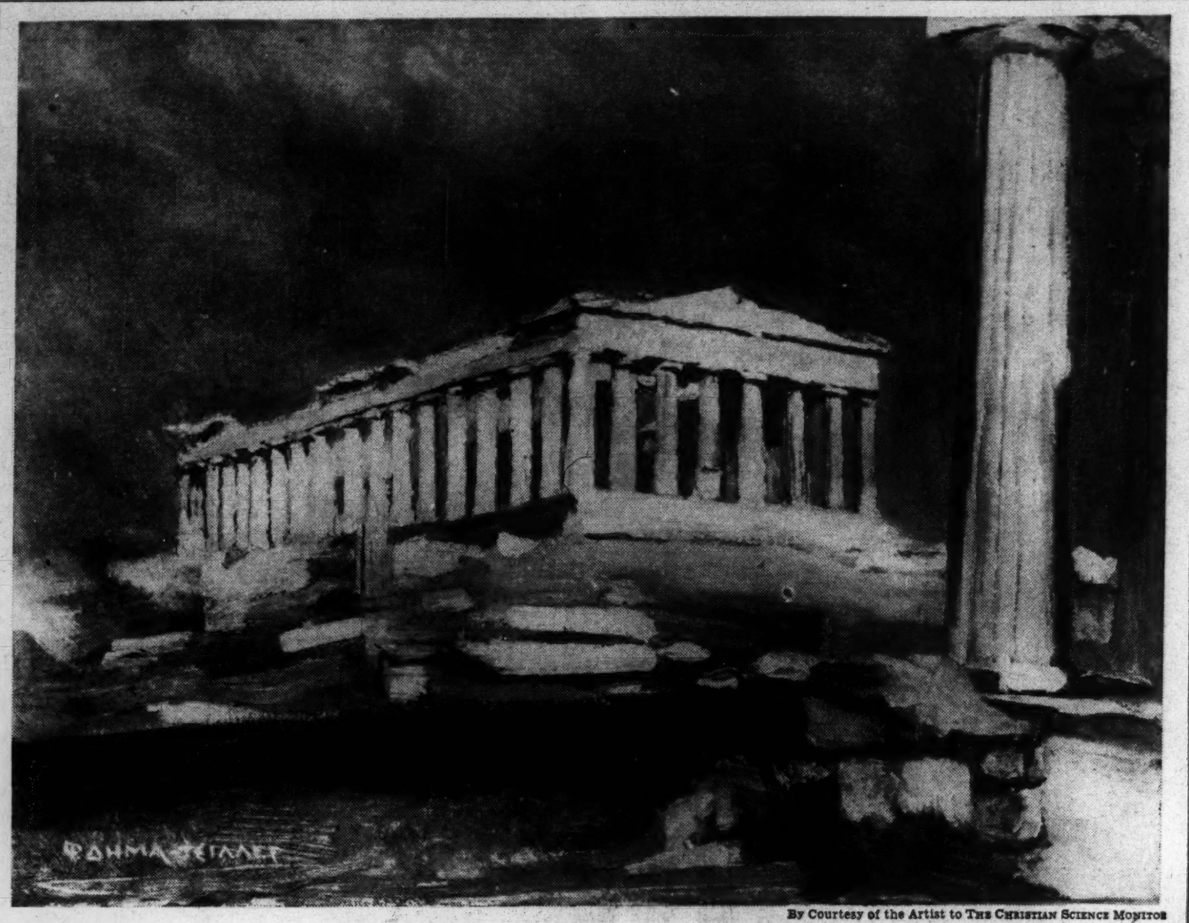
* * *

PLACE YOUR RAIN GARDEN close to the house, so that you can enjoy it from a window while it is still raining; and so that, after the rain has stopped, you will not be discouraged from visiting the garden by a long walk through wet grass. Shouldn't a rain garden be small, since it is detail and not mass effect we are interested in—a single leaf sometimes holding many jewels?

If you have a pool in your garden, you are fortunate, for you can watch rain falling into still water. If your garden is near a stream, rain will bring delight to the ear as well as to the eye. And, if you want delight for the nose too, plant a sweetbriar bush to perfume the air when the sun shines on its wet leaves.

Wall gardens, window gardens, and water gardens, sand gardens, dish gardens, roof gardens, rock gardens, and now rain gardens—still there are not too many gardens, or too many different kinds of gardens, in the world.

ROBERT FRANCIS



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE PARTHENON: *An Oil Painting by Josephine Demas*

FROM the aesthetic point of view, no building, either ancient or modern, has surpassed or even equaled the Parthenon. The cult of beauty, which reached its apotheosis at the time of the ancient Greeks, seems to have attained its highest expression in this building. Wise calculations as to proportion, shape, and size of the building in relation to its elevated site, lovely curves of all lines both perpendicular and horizontal, have produced the total effect of majesty and grace so inspiring to the beholder.

Mrs. Demas' painting shows the Parthenon as it appears since the reconstruction of the northwest wing.

Toward Silence

Let who has heard
Too many a word
Rise up
And leave the crowd;
Follow the flight
Of larks to light,
Where silence speaks
Aloud!

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

No Limits to The Horizon

STRUNG in a zigzag pattern up and down the ninety-eight-degree line, there is a marked change of country which is observable wherever you journey westward, whether in the North, the middle country, or the South. About this line, though the exact distance from it is highly variable, the air becomes clearer, the sky bluer, and the world immensely bigger. There are great flat stretches of land in Louisiana, there are prairies in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, but the experienced traveler in the United States does not confuse these with the West, they lack the character of infinitude which one gets past the ninety-eight-degree line.

In the prairie lands, coming between the old forest country of the Middle West and the plains, one is able at times to see for great distances, but it is as if one were set down in the center of a big plate with elevated edges. There are definite ends to the horizon, which acts as an enclosure and sets a limit to things. In the West proper there are no limits. The world goes on indefinitely. The horizon is not seen as the end of a scene. It carries you on beyond itself into farther and farther spaces. Even the tremendous obstructions of the Rocky Mountains do not effect the sense of infinite extension which comes over the traveler as he crosses the plains. Unless you are actually in a pocket or a canyon, the Rocky Mountains rise in such a way, tier behind tier, that they carry your vision on and on, so that the forward strain of the eyes is communiçated to all the muscles of the body and you feel actually within yourself the boundlessness of the world. You feel that you can keep moving forever without coming to any end. This is the physical effect of the West.—From "An Artist in America," by THOMAS HART BENTON. (New York: McBride.)

Chicory Hill

Wind blown,
The tall stalks trail
The ground:
Flower-starred,
Blown blue!

M. F. H.

Surrendering Our Earthly All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STUDENT of Christian Science, faced with a serious problem, was going about the routine duties of her home, when there flashed upon her thought the beautiful passage on page 55 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, beginning, "Truth's immortal idea is sweeping down the centuries, gathering beneath its wings the sick and sinning." As she thought of the sentence farther on, "The time for the reappearing of the divine healing is throughout all time; and whosoever layeth his earthly all on the altar of divine Science, drinketh of Christ's cup now, and is endued with the spirit and power of Christian healing," she mentally gathered up and poured out, as it were, her earthly all, saying, "There it is, Father!" From that moment her problem was solved, harmony restored, and the healing power of obedience to Spirit again vindicated.

If willingness to lay our "earthly all on the altar of divine Science" can bring such harmony to one, would it not be worth much to every suffering and burdened individual to investigate, without prejudice, what is meant by such a statement, and to learn how this great blessing can be attained? To seek the way of divine Science is to understand and demonstrate what it teaches about God, man, and the universe. It is to submit our human wills to the divine will; to lay aside material concepts and desires through the recognition that God, divine Love, is ever willing and able to heal, is perfect and harmonious, knowing neither sin nor discord.

In Christian Science we learn that divine Love is the Father of all, that He has created man in His image and likeness. Man, the image and likeness of his creator, is the spiritual idea of divine Mind, God. Through this revelation we are enabled to discern man as inseparable from the Father, harmonious and perfect, and thereby demonstrate the truth of perfect being.

The Christian Science textbook is the key which unlocks the spiritual truths of the Bible. As the student begins to see the truth regarding man's selfhood, as revealed in the Bible and spiritually illumined by Christian Science, he readily endorses its first religious tenet (*ibid.*, p. 497), "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life." He not only finds therein, the call of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, to follow his teaching, and to understand that in reality man is perfect even as the Father is perfect, but he sees how the words and deeds of the prophets and apostles constantly convey a right apprehension of the spiritual, wherewith to overcome the mortal, material claims which seem to preponderate and hold men in bondage.

The correlation of the statements in these two books becomes a delight to the student and is his daily help towards fuller understanding and demonstration of Truth. For example, entirely consonant with the call voiced by the prophet Malachi (3:10), "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it," is the spiritual call of Christian Science to lay our "earthly all on the altar of divine Science."

To relinquish untrue carnal-mindedness, the fruit of which is sorrow, sickness, loss, and death, and to seek the spiritual-mindedness which "is life and peace" (Romans 8:6), is true consecration. It is to lay down our "earthly all" for the spiritual, and is, in truth, but a small price to pay for the most blessed and harmonious condition, namely, to be "endued with the spirit and power of Christian healing."

Demonstrating our understanding of man, as the idea of God, expressing that which is pure and good, we find health, supply, and harmony. And, even as the afore-mentioned student found her healing through obedience, we also shall see the discord that would mar our experience disappear, and the error destroyed as a result of our submission to God, Spirit.

To lay down our material all for the spiritual and real is not, as is sometimes supposed, to become engulfed in controversy as to the unreality of matter; nor is it to separate ourselves from all interesting, beautiful, harmonious, and normal human experiences. It is to seek to establish in our consciousness the truth regarding man, as the son of God, knowing that God's will for man is health and peace; and, having apprehended this, to continue its earnest and happy demonstration. It follows that sin, disease, depraved tastes, all unworthy and undesirable things, begin to disappear, begin to vanish into nothingness. Thus does one drink of Christ's cup and find life more abundantly.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

ΠΑΡΑΔΟΣΙΣ ΠΑΝΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΓΗΪΝΟΥ ΜΑΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Μία σπουδάστρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἀντεμετώπιζε κάποιο σοβαρόν πρόβλημα. Μίαν ἡμέραν, ἐνῶ κατεγίνετο εἰς τὰς καθημερινάς της οἰκιακὰς ἀσχολίας, ἐπέρασεν ἀπὸ τὴν σκέψιν της ὡς ἀστραπὴ ἡ ὡραία περικοπὴ τῆς σελίδος 55 τοῦ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ ἀρχίζουσα ὡς ἑξῆς: "'Η ἀθάνατος ἰδέα τῆς 'Αληθείας σαρώνει τοὺς αἰῶνας, ἀθροίζουσα ὑπὸ τὰς πτέρυγάς της τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς καὶ τοὺς ἁμαρτάνοντας." 'Ενῶ ἐσκέπτετο περαιτέρω τὴν συνέχειαν τῆς προτάσεως, "'Ο χρόνος διὰ τὴν ἀναμέσον παντὸς χρόνου καὶ οἱοσδήποτε καταθέσει πᾶν τὸ γήϊνόν τοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τῆς θείας 'Επιστήμης, πίνει ἀπὸ τὸ ποτῆρι τοῦ Χριστοῦ τώρα, καὶ προικίζεται μὲ τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς θεραπευτικῆς," συνήθροισε νοερῶς καὶ ἐξέχυσε, τρόπον τινά, πᾶν τὸ γήϊνόν της, λέγουσα, "'Ιδοὺ αὐτό, Πάτερ!". 'Από ἐκείνην τὴν στιγμὴν τὸ πρόβλημά της ἐλύθη, ἡ ἁρμονία ἀποκατεστάθη, καὶ ἡ θεραπευτικὴ δύναμις τῆς ὑπακοῆς εἰς τὸ Πνεῦμα ἐδικαιώθη.

'Εὰν ἡ προθυμία τοῦ νὰ καταθέσωμεν "πᾶν τὸ γήϊνόν μας ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τῆς θείας 'Επιστήμης" δύναται νά φέρῃ τοιαύτην ἁρμονίαν εἰς ἕνα ἄτομον, δὲν θὰ ἤξιζε πολὺ τὸν κόπον διὰ κάθε πᾶσχον καὶ βεβαρυμένον ἄτομον νὰ ἐξετάσῃ χωρὶς προκατάληψιν, τί σημαίνει μία τοιαύτη φράσις, καὶ νὰ μάθῃ πῶς δύναται νὰ ἐπιτευχθῇ ἡ μεγάλη αὐτὴ εὐλογία; Τὸ νὰ ζητῇ κανεὶς τὸν δρόμον τῆς θείας 'Επιστήμης εἶναι νὰ ἐννοῇ καὶ ἀποδεικνύῃ τί διδάσκει αὖτη περὶ Θεοῦ, ἀνθρώπου, καὶ σύμπαντος. Εἶναι νὰ ὑποτάσσωμεν τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους θελήσεις μας εἰς τὸ θεῖον θέλημα· νὰ παραμερίσωμεν τὰ ὑλικὰ σχέδια καὶ τὰς ὑλικὰς ἐπιθυμίας διὰ τῆς ἀναγνωρίσεως ὅτι ὁ Θεός, ἡ θεία 'Αγάπη, εἶναι πάντοτε πρόθυμος καὶ ἱκανὸς νὰ θεραπεύῃ, εἶναι τέλειος καὶ ἁρμονικός, μὴ γνωρίζων οὔτε ἁμαρτίαν οὔτε δυσαρμονίαν.

Εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν 'Επιστήμην μανθάνομεν ὅτι ἡ θεία 'Αγάπη εἶναι ὁ Πατὴρ τῶν πάντων, ὅτι ἔχει δημιουργήσει τὸν ἄνθρωπον κατ'εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσίν Του. 'Ο ἄνθρωπος, ἡ εἰκὼν καὶ ὁμοίωσις τοῦ δημιουργοῦ του, εἶναι ἡ πνευματικὴ ἰδέα τοῦ θείου Νοῦ, τοῦ Θεοῦ. Δι'αὐτῆς τῆς ἀποκαλύψεως καθιστάμεθα ἱκανοὶ νὰ διακρίνωμεν τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὡς ἀχώριστον ἀπὸ τὸν Πατέρα, ἁρμονικὸν καὶ τέλειον, καὶ νὰ ἀποδείξωμεν τοιουτοτρόπως τὴν ἀλήθειαν τοῦ τελείου εἶναι.

Τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης εἶναι τὸ κλειδὶ τὸ ὁποῖον ξεκλειδώνει τὰς πνευματικὰς ἀληθείας τῆς Βίβλου. Μόλις ὁ σπουδαστὴς ἀρχίσει νὰ βλέπῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ τοῦ ἐγὼ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ὅπως ἀποκαλύπτεται εἰς τὴν Βίβλον καὶ πνευματικῶς φωτίζεται ὑπὸ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης, προθύμως ἐγκρίνει τὸ πρῶτον της ἄρθρον πίστεως (αὐτόθι, σ. 497), "'Ως ὁπαδοί τῆς 'Αληθείας, λαμβάνομεν τὸν ἐμπνευσμένον Λόγον τῆς Βίβλου ὡς ἐπαρκῆ μας ὁδηγὸν πρὸς τὴν αἰώνιον Ζωήν." Οὐχι δὲ μόνον εὑρίσκει ἐκεῖ τὴν κλῆσιν τοῦ Χριστοῦ 'Ιησοῦ, τοῦ 'Οδηγοῦ, νὰ ἀκολουθήσῃ τὴν διδαχήν του, καὶ νὰ ἐννοήσῃ ὅτι εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι τέλειος ὡς ὁ Πατὴρ εἶναι τέλειος, ἀλλὰ βλέπει καὶ πῶς τὰ λόγια καὶ αἱ πράξεις τῶν προφητῶν καὶ ἀποστόλων μεταδίδουν ἀδιακόπως μίαν ὀρθὴν ἀντίληψιν τοῦ πνευματικοῦ, μὲ τὸ ὁποῖον νὰ καταβάλλῃ τὰς θνητὰς, ὑλικὰς ἀξιώσεις αἱ ὁποῖαι φαίνονται νὰ ἐπικρατοῦν καὶ νὰ κρατοῦν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐν δουλείᾳ.

'Η συγγένεια τῶν ἐκθέσεων εἰς αὐτὰ τὰ δύο βιβλία εἶναι ἀπόλαυσις διὰ τὸν σπουδαστὴν καὶ εἶναι ἡ καθημερινή του βοήθεια πρὸς πληρεστέραν νόησιν καὶ ἀπόδειξιν τῆς 'Αληθείας. Παραδείγματος χάριν, ἐντελῶς σύμφωνη πρὸς τὴν κλῆσιν τοῦ προφήτου Μαλαχία (3:10), "Φέρετε πάντα τὰ δέκατα εἰς τὴν ἀποθήκην, διὰ νά εἶναι τροφὴ εἰς τὸν οἶκον μου· καὶ δοκιμάσατέ με τώρα εἰς τοῦτο, λέγει ὁ Κύριος τῶν δυνάμεων, ἐὰν δὲν σᾶς ἀνοίξω τοὺς καταρράκτας τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ ἐκχέω τὴν εὐλογίαν εἰς ἐσᾶς, ὥστε νὰ μὴ ἀρκῇ τόπος δι'αὐτὴν," εἶναι ἡ πνευματικὴ κλῆσις τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης νὰ καταθέσωμεν "πᾶν τό γήϊνόν μας ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τῆς θείας 'Επιστήμης."

Τό νὰ ἐγκαταλείψῃ κανεὶς τὸ ἀναληθὲς φρόνημα τῆς σαρκὸς, ὁ καρπὸς τοῦ ὁποίου εἶναι λύπη, ἀσθένεια, ζημία, καὶ θάνατος, καὶ νὰ ζητῇ τὸ φρόνημα τοῦ πνεύματος τὸ ὁποῖον εἶναι "ζωὴ καὶ εἰρήνη" (Ρωμαίοι 8:6), εἶναι ἀληθὴς ἀφοσίωσις. Εἶναι ἡ κατάθεσις "παντὸς τοῦ γηΐνου μας" χάριν τοῦ πνευματικοῦ, καὶ μικρά, τῷ ὄντι, εἶναι ἡ τιμὴ τὴν ὁποίαν πληρώνομεν διὰ τὴν μακαριωτάτην καὶ ἁρμονικὴν κατάστασιν τοῦ νὰ προικιζώμεθα "μὲ τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς θεραπευτικῆς."

'Αποδεικνύοντες τὴν περὶ ἀνθρώπου νόησίν μας, ὡς τῆς ἰδέας τοῦ Θεοῦ ἡ ὁποία ἐκφράζει ὅ,τι εἶναι ἀγνὸν καὶ καλὸν, εὑρίσκομεν ὑγείαν, προμήθειαν τῶν χρειωδῶν μας καὶ ἁρμονίαν. Ὅπως δὲ ἡ προμνησθεῖσα σπουδάστρια ηὗρε τὴν θεραπείαν της διὰ τῆς ὑπακοῆς, οὕτω καὶ ἡμεῖς θὰ ἴδωμεν τὴν δυσαρμονίαν, ἡ ὁποία προσπαθεῖ νὰ μᾶς βλάψῃ, νὰ ἐξαφανίζεται ἀπὸ τὴν πεῖραν μας, καὶ τὴν πλάνην νὰ καταστρέφεται ὡς ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ὑποταγῆς μας εἰς τὸν Θεὸν, τὸ Πνεῦμα.

Κατάθεσις παντὸς τοῦ ὑλικοῦ μας χάριν τοῦ πνευματικοῦ καὶ πραγματικοῦ δὲν σημαίνει, ὅπως ἐνίοτε ὑποτίθεται, νὰ καταποντιζώμεθα εἰς ἀντιλογίας ὡς πρὸς τὴν μὴ πραγματικότητα τῆς ὕλης· οὔτε σημαίνει νὰ ἀποχωριζώμεθα ἀπὸ ὅλα τὰ ἐνδιαφέροντα, ὡραῖα, ἁρμονικά, καὶ κανονικὰ ἀνθρώπινα πράγματα, τῶν ὁποίων λαμβάνομεν πεῖραν. Σημαίνει νὰ ζητῶμεν νὰ ἱδρύσωμεν εἰς τὴν συνείδησίν μας τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ὡς υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ, γνωρίζοντες ὅτι τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον εἶναι ὑγεία καὶ εἰρήνη· καὶ ἔχοντες κατανόησιν τοῦτο, νὰ ἐξακολουθῶμεν τὴν εἰλικρινῆ καὶ ἐπιτυχῆ αὐτοῦ ἀπόδειξιν. Συνεπῶς ἡ ἁμαρτία, ἡ ἀσθένεια, αἱ φαῦλαι ἐπιθυμίαι, ὅλα τὰ ἀνάξια καὶ ἀνεπιθύμητα πράγματα, ἀρχίζουν νὰ ἐξαφανίζωνται, ἀρχίζουν νὰ χάνωνται εἰς τὸ μηδέν. Ἔτσι πίνει κανεὶς ἀπὸ τὸ ποτῆρι τοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ εὑρίσκει πλουσιώτερα τὴν ζωήν.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν 'Εκδοτικὴν 'Εταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Companion For an Otter

TINY arrived with the letters at breakfast time, being delivered by the postman, who had brought her in his bag; yet, though small enough to play the part, she could not truly be described as a postal packet, since she had not come by post, but from the postman's home. It was at the time when I was rearing young Thomas Romeo Grievous Otter. Tom was a lonely cub. . . . Someone suggested getting a small puppy, the same age and size as the youthful Tom, and bringing the two up together. I thought it a splendid idea, and lost no time in sending forth an S. O. S. . . . It was the postman who came to the rescue with a very small white, black, and tan creature which he called a fox terrier, and which, as I have said, was delivered with the morning letters . . .

Tom was at this time living in the stable, where a stall had been partitioned off for his use. He slept in a wooden box filled with straw. He was, as is often the case with young otters, a shy and nervous cub. . . . I was very careful about the introduction. I put the puppy down quietly beside Thomas, but even so the latter was alarmed; he drew back, snorted, spat at her, dived into his sleeping-box and hid himself in the straw. Little Tiny was almost as much upset, she tucked her minute tail between her legs and whimpered. . . .

But I had not spent five good shillings on an absolute mongrel puppy in order that the puppy should grow fat and sleep before the kitchen fire. I picked her up, carried her out to the stable, deposited her with Thomas, and retreated before anguished whimpers had melted my resolution.

The two were now just the same size, for Tiny, even in a few days, had grown amazingly, and I was more sure than ever that they would come to no harm together, yet I hurried away lest the puppy's outcry should make me change my mind.

I went back in a couple of hours. All was quiet. What *had* happened? . . . There was no sign of cub nor puppy and the worst of fears assailed me, becoming certainties as I still failed to see any trace of the two. I then peeped into the sleeping-box, and there, resting peacefully, curled up together, were the missing couple. Tom's grey head lay on Tiny's glossy black back, and she had flung a white paw across his chest.

From that time forward they were good friends, and Tiny held the position of otter's companion.—FRANCES PITT, in "Tiny, My Terrier." (London: Arrowsmith.)

The Message of Any Art

IN HIS slender little volume *The Enjoyment of Art* (Houghton, Mifflin), Carleton Noyes has brought to the layman a wisdom ripened in the field of art, and in a compact manner makes certain appeal to the receptive reader; clearly and cogently he writes: "To translate the message of any art into terms that are foreign to it, to phrase the meaning of music or painting, for example, in words, is to fail of its essential, true significance. The import of music is musical; the meaning of pictures is not literary but pictorial. In the understanding of this truth, then, the spectator penetrates to the artist's real intention; and he becomes aware that when he used the picture as the peg whereon to hang his own reflections and ideas, he missed the meaning of the artist's work. 'As I look at this canvas, he tells himself, 'it is not what I know of the coast of Maine that is of concern, but what the painter has seen and felt of its beauty and wants to reveal to me.' Able at last to interpret the painter's medium, the appreciator comes to seek in pictures not primarily an exhibition of the craftsman's skill, not even a recall of his own pleasurable experiences, but rather, beyond all this, a fuller, visible revelation of beauty.

"The essential significance of art, that art is revelation, is illustrated not only by painting but by the other arts as well. In music, to take but a single example, are present the same elements that constitute the appeal of pictures—skill in the rendering, a certain correspondence with experience, and the power of imaginative interpretation. . . .

"He is truly the artist only as he leads his auditors into regions of beautiful living which they alone and of themselves had not penetrated. For it is then that his work reveals."

Another Story

SALT water creeping up the inlet brings
More than the tide, more than these trim, white hulls
Riding the channel—something old that clings
To rock and weedy shallows where the gulls
Are always flocking. Painted summer sails
And lazy trolling where the mackerel run
Color a fireside yarn that never fails
When all the halcyon holidays are done.

But who can tell you what it means to be
Tasting the fog, out where the lobster pots
Are anchored and the leaky dories bob?
Rough weather's not for them who put to sea
In pretty cockleshells and spandy yachts.
Seems like salt water means a full-time job!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1938

WPA: Federal Domination Is Here to Stay?

Power to control elections disclosed in regularly paid working groups—Training for leaders.

Is there a trend in the United States today toward increasing reliance by cities upon the Federal Government to finance what once were ordinary municipal activities, through WPA work relief? After three years of Federal participation in work relief under the uniform WPA system, it appears that such a transition is gradually taking place.

A case study made in the City of Boston gives evidence to support such an extraordinary observation. In a series of articles, of which this is the last, general activities of WPA and its increasing ramifications with and influence upon various aspects of municipal government today are discussed.

By Roland Sawyer

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Through the evolution of five years of work relief programs from CWA to ERA to WPA, a trend toward centralization of municipal government under the directorship of Washington is apparent in the United States. The trend raises three questions:

Has Federal participation in unemployment relief become a permanent policy?

Does the record of Federal work-relief indicate that in large cities it is the best solution for unemployment?

To what extent are regular governmental workers—local, state and national—when joined by recipients of both direct and work relief, able to control elections?

The answer to the first question—based upon statements by WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins, Mayor La Guardia of New York, 25 city officials and civic authorities in Boston and WPA workers themselves—is in the affirmative.

Mr. Hopkins told this newspaper that the national Government "has identified itself with a work program whose size will depend upon the size of unemployment." Before a Congressional committee he also said recently: "We always will have the problem of unemployment."

Mayor La Guardia, inspecting WPA headquarters in New York City a few weeks ago observed: "The WPA is under splendid business control. I see something that looks like permanency. It is getting to the point where the unemployed can walk in and get a job."

A current news item reads: "An appropriation of $500,000 for 1938, more than three times that of last year, has been made for courses to train foremen and other supervisors for WPA projects, it was revealed by F. C. Harrington, Chief Engineer and Assistant Administrator of the Works Progress Administration in Washington."

Fixed National Policy

In Boston, a city with a typically extensive WPA work program, some 25 city officials and local municipal authorities believe that technological unemployment has brought about a surplus of workers that only some such Government work program as WPA can support.

The Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup Poll) reports that 72 per cent of the nation's 3,066,000 WPA workers like their jobs; that 61 per cent believe that if they lose these jobs it will be hard to get relief assistance again; and that 59 per cent find WPA jobs easier than private employment.

Study of these statements shows the opinion to prevail among those associated with Public Relief in various capacities that relief will be necessary for an indeterminable period, and that Federal work relief has become a fixed national policy.

In regard to the second question, whether or not Federal participation in work relief is the best solution to the unemployment problem, municipal authorities generally agree that Federal intervention has saved cities from bankruptcy. As a temporary stopgap, it has proved of inestimable value. But now that WPA assumes a position of permanence, its utility is being carefully appraised.

In Boston, studies reveal that Federal work-relief has reduced city relief costs only one third. In 1932,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy weather with occasional showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight; gentle to moderate south and southwest winds, increasing.

All New England except Maine: Occasional showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Maine: Cloudy, followed by showers beginning late tonight or Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south and southwest wind, becoming moderate to fresh by Tuesday; overcast weather with light showers late tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Sept. 13 to Sept. 17, 1938, inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers Monday and possibly Tuesday, and again Thursday or Friday. Generally fair at the end of the week. Rising temperature Monday, cooler by Wednesday, slightly warmer about Thursday, cooler at the end of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	73	Minneapolis	60	74
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	70	80	New York	64	68
Denver	53	88	Norfolk	70	74
Helena	44	70	Philadelphia	62	73
Kansas City	76	94	St. Louis	74	96
Los Angeles	62	83	San Francisco	54	64
Miami	83	88	Washington	64	66

A-7:30 a. m., Sept. 12
B-Maximum Sept. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:36 p. m., height, 10.2 feet.
Tuesday 1:56 a. m., height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:31 p. m.

Leaders at Boston Convention

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. W. C. Deming **J. Ford Wilkinson**

Founder of the National Nut Growers Association (left) and the President inspecting a nut of the monkey "puzzle tree," so called because its limbs grow out for a short distance and then turn upward at right angles.

Churches Stirred To Drive Against Gambling in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12—Reports that illegal bookmakers are calling at certain Providence houses just as regularly as the milkman or the baker have aroused to a new campaign those church organizations hereabouts which recently fought hard to ban illegal horse racing in this State, it was learned over the week end.

There is reported to be a letdown by the police in all parts of the State and the number of arrests and court arraignments on lottery charges have dwindled almost to nothing. Especially is this true of Providence, where a special squad had been unusually active until the opening of the Narragansett Race Track in Pawtucket.

Some lottery promoters say that unlike former days when the first indication of a raid came when the police stepped in, they now receive the "word" as soon as the special squad members come into the district where their agents operate.

Walter E. O'Hara, former General Manager and President of the Narragansett Racing Association, who is making an effort to get back his former position, is the authority for the statement that the revenue at the Pawtucket track will be decreased at least $500,000 this year largely due to persons placing bets on horses with "bookies" outside the track.

The National Progressive Party, which has been recently named here, intends to interest itself in the campaign. In its platform announced a short time ago it was made known that arrangements were being made for a new referendum on legalized horse-race betting and on taking steps to check illegal gambling.

Delegates Study New Use for Nuts In Boston Session

As quietly as the nut in its hundreds of varied forms stole into Horticultural Hall today for the largest exhibition of its kind ever held in the United States, it has crept unpretentiously into the daily menu of the average American family, it was pointed out at the annual convention of the National Nut Growers Association.

Having made its way into the bun, shortcake, cupcake, muffin, candy, ice cream and spices, the humble nut now was said to be directed by research laboratories into the making of soaps, butter, oils, baby foods, and meats that not only look like meats, but taste like them.

Unlike the average Boston convention, the Nut Growers Association moved into Horticultural Hall without public show or pretense. Delegates said they had nuts of their own to crack, not the least of which is to try and uncover new sources of usefulness for the nut, 300 varieties of which were on display in a room adjourning the convention hall.

Nuts from Europe, Australia, Africa, India, China, South America, and many other points of the compass weighed down more than 30 tables. Some of them grow in giant clusters like a huge pineapple. Others grow like hard-shelled seeds in a pumpkin with a great outer shell that has to be cracked and scoured out. Still others look like miniature Japanese lanterns.

For two days, delegates will continue sessions in Boston, moving to the Arnold Arboretum this afternoon and the field station of the Massachusetts State College at Waltham tomorrow afternoon. The morning session tomorrow will continue at Horticultural Hall.

A banquet at Cedar Hill, Waltham, will close the convention.

Labor's Nonpartisan League Endorses Curley's Candidacy

Up and Down Beacon Hill

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Endorsement of the Gubernatorial candidacy of former Gov. James M. Curley by Labor's Nonpartisan League (consisting mostly of Committee for Industrial Organization unions) and of that of former Congressman Richard M. Russell by two New Deal Democrats were high lights of the Massachusetts primary campaign as it entered the last eight days today.

Into the closely-contested, four-way Democratic race for the Gubernatorial nomination the League, of which John L. Lewis is a national officer, has thrown the strength of its labor union membership, including the garment workers of Boston and textile, shoe, and leather workers of a dozen big cities.

Support for Russell?

While this group backs Mr. Curley in its first political effort in this State—the CIO's first participant in a Massachusetts election—two well-known Democrats, Marcus Coolidge, former United States Senator, and James M. Landis, Dean of Harvard Law School and former Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, were reliably reported to have pledged their support to Mr. Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge.

Since Mr. Coolidge is a close friend of Senator David I. Walsh (D), political observers speculated as to whether his stand would be followed by added support from the Walsh forces for Mr. Russell. On the other hand, the support of Mr. Landis was believed to be based merely on personal friendship and not likely to be active, although the former SEC head's connections at Washington will lend considerable prestige to the Russell candidacy.

Mr. Coolidge, former Mayor of Fitchburg, is expected to give a radio address over the Yankee network at 9 p. m. tonight.

The support of the League was voted on Saturday following a public meeting of 352 delegates at the Parker House, Boston. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Curley, Mr. Russell, and two Republican candidates, Richard Whitcomb and William H. McMasters.

The Curley support was pushed by the Boston needle trades unions,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Tobin to Save 'Gas' Allotment For Use in 1939

Entire $1,194,000 will go into next year's funds to offset an increase in state tax on Boston.

Boston Today

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will save Boston's entire allotment of $1,194,000 from the state gasoline tax for highway expenditures in 1939 instead of this year under a new order sent to the City Council this afternoon.

The Mayor asked the Council to disregard a previous order, as yet unacted upon, which authorized the city to spend $150,000 of the gasoline tax revenue this year and save the remaining sum for 1939.

Previously the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Municipal Research Bureau had recommended that the City save the entire distribution of the gasoline tax fund until next year to offset an increase in the State tax which will be assessed upon Boston and all other cities and towns in 1939.

Mayor Tobin had planned to spend $150,000 of the fund for PWA repair projects on the Arlington, Berkeley and Albany Street bridges which cross the Boston and Albany Railroad.

By the order sent to the Council today the Mayor will borrow this sum under approval of the State Emergency Finance Board. If the PWA grant is approved the Federal Government will contribute $115,000 and together with Boston's share of $150,000 the total cost for repair of the three bridges will be $265,000.

Action on Train Service Deferred

A special three-judge Federal District Court sitting in Boston today declined to decide whether or not the New Haven Railroad shall reopen train service on the abandoned line from Yarmouth to Provincetown, declaring that action must be taken first by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

In announcing suspension, the Court declared that the full bench of the State Supreme Court must first decide a petition for a writ of mandamus, brought by the Utilities Department, commanding the New Haven to obey the order to open the road.

The New Haven, in opposing the order of the Utilities Department, bases its stand on the order of the Federal Court in New Haven, which gave the railroad permission to close 88 stations including those in the line from Yarmouth to Provincetown.

The petition in the State Court came up first before Supreme Court Justice James J. Ronan, who referred it without decision to the full bench.

Dress Workers Picket New Firm

Union garment workers began the second phase of their drive to "stabilize working conditions" among Boston clothing manufacturers today. They picketed a new firm, Regent, Limited, makers of blouses and sports wear, at 35 Kneeland Street.

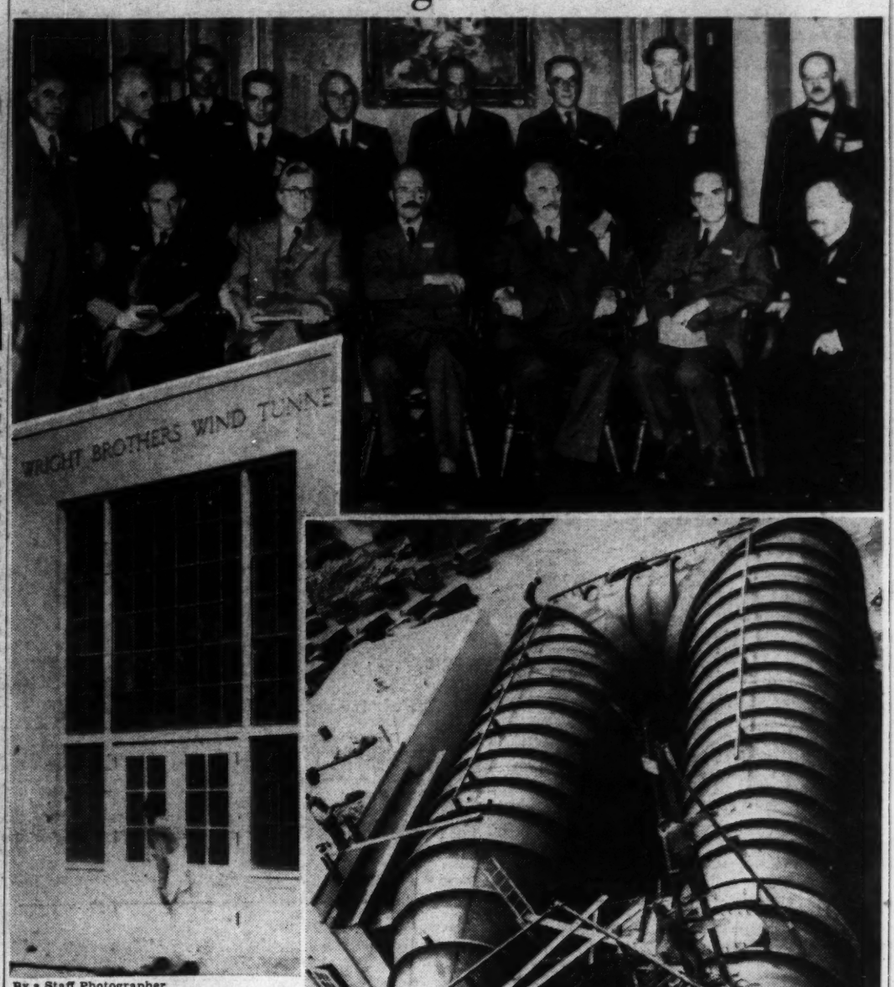
During the previous two weeks, the Boston Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union picketed three other shops at 35 Kneeland Street. Manufacturers subsequently signed a memorandum agreeing to establish union conditions, including a 35-hour week, although retaining an open shop.

The ILGWU now seeks to compel certain other shops to set up similar conditions. In the meantime, it must face court charges growing out of the previous two-week strike. A hearing for 76 Union workers will be held in Municipal Court tomorrow.

Sale of Tinkham Home Proposed

For non-payment of 1936 taxes amounting to $486.40, the city today announced that the home of Representative George H. Tinkham, 326 Commonwealth Avenue, would be advertised for sale on Sept. 26. Under the law, the city waits for two years before it advertises a home for delinquent taxes. Likewise, Mr. Tinkham is given two more years in which to redeem the property before it becomes the exclusive property of any buyer.

M. I. T. Sets the Stage for a 'Wind Machine'



By a Staff Photographer

Wright Brothers Imprint

On the new wind tunnel dedicated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Hurricane Roars In 'Wind Tunnel' For M. I. T. Guests

(Continued from Page 1)

accommodate personnel the plane must therefore have a non-lifting body. But while wing loadings slow the rate of increase in wing thickness, and landing gear and power plant occupy more and more of the space within it, the long-awaited 'flying wing' is perhaps not so far in the future." Better stability and control were also treated as major problems in which improvement can be expected.

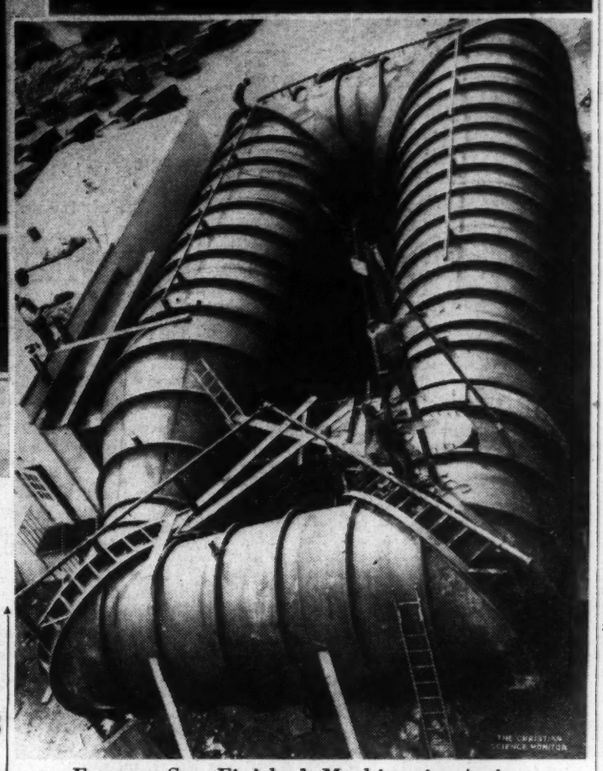
In conclusion, he remarked that while there is some reason for a pessimist to see the present period of airplane design as one of diminishing returns and thus take a narrow view of the future, it must not be forgotten "that this is not the first time in which an aeronautical engineer might have said he was nearing the end of his accomplishments. As none of these earlier periods really marked an end, probably the present one likewise does not do so."

Ceremonies of dedication in the aeronautical building were opened by Dr. Godfrey L. Cabot, life member of the corporation of the Institute who has long been interested in the advance of aviation. He introduced Griffith Brewer, a member of the Royal Aeronautical Society of Great Britain who described his participation in obtaining the British patents on the original Wright airplane.

Seventh Wind Tunnel

The new tool of research is the seventh wind tunnel to be built at the Institute since 1913 when Tech established the first aeronautical engineering course in the country. From that course have been graduated the majority of the nations leading aeronautical engineers. The latest tunnel is designed to simulate flying conditions all the way from sea level to the substratosphere at 37,000 feet. It can produce wind velocities up to 400 miles an hour.

It is planned to operate at a maximum pressure of four atmospheres or approximately 45 pounds to the square inch and a minimum of one-quarter atmosphere which is approximately 75 per cent of a perfect vacuum. This means that at full compression conditions of full flight can be simulated while at the vacuum, the density of air at high altitudes can be reached together with high wind speeds.



Experts See Finished Machine in Action

Top, seated, left to right: R. von Mises, Istanbul, Turkey; C. B. Biezeno, Delft, Holland; R. Grammel, Stuttgart, Germany; L. Prandtl, Göttingen, Germany; G. I. Taylor, Cambridge, England; Jules Drach, Paris. Standing, left to right: K. Federhofer, Graz, Austria; K. Popoff, Sofia, Bulgaria; J. Th. Thysse, Delft, Holland; Th. von Karman, Pasadena, Calif.; L. Bairstow, London; Dr. Compton, President of M. I. T.; R. V. Southwell, Oxford, England; S. Timoshenko, Stanford University, Calif.; J. C. Hunsaker, Cambridge, Mass.

Below: The new Wright Brothers Wind Tunnel, seen from above.

Swift River Basin Relics Bring $1,700

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts found itself $1,700 richer today after balancing the books on the auction Saturday of the Town Hall, school and grange, and school and office equipment collected from the towns of Greenwich, Prescott and Dana. Even the sites of these towns will be blotted out when the millions of gallons of water rise in the gigantic Quabbin Reservoir.

The sale got off to a slow start—possibly, the managers said, because of the many county fairs which were open at the same time. For the 200 or 300 who drove up during the day, Auctioneer Ellis Thayer of West Brookfield enlivened the bidding by his staccato singsong and sent the red brick Town Hall off to a last "Going, going, gone" of $500. The school-house, nearby, sold for $150. The Grange building brought $35.

Old "Quabbin," the town fire engine, purchased in 1900, sold for $67.50. It went to an antique dealer at Princeton, Mass. One hose reel sold for $1.50 and another sold for $3.50, including the hose.

Three church and school bells brought a flutter in the bidding. Two sold for negligible amounts and the third was pushed up to $37 by the persuasive auctioneer.

The sale continued until six o'clock Saturday night, when it opened at 11 in the forenoon, the first articles to be sold consisted of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

New Furniture Is Reflecting Modern Trend

"Knee-action" tricycles, music-box equipped high chairs, cedar chests with movable trays, lamp standards made of Mickey Mouse and family and self-regulating stoves are features of the 26th Boston Furniture Market, which opened today at Mechanics Hall.

According to L. A. Hinds, veteran director of the show, indications of a large volume of business appeared as more than 2,000 furniture dealers and representatives of department stores, mostly from New England, began foregathering to view the products of between 300 and 400 manufacturers.

The market, which is closed to the general public, lasts through September 17.

Although there appear to be no radical innovations in the furniture world this fall, the writer noted a number of interesting items on a tour through the market today.

The Leaf Spring

For one thing, dad's car will soon be not the only vehicle in the family with a leaf spring. In one exhibit there is a new velocipede, named Skippy, the backbone of which is made from the leaf of an automobile spring. The effect of the new Skippy springing is described as "knee action." Also on display is a new style English tricycle with rear-wheel chain drive and so-called Snell handlebars. These look something like an inverted W and, as the exhibitor suggested, are roomy enough "even for an adult's legs." There is also a baby's high chair on display with a music box to furnish young hopefuls with music at their meals.

Sliding trays have been introduced into cedar cabinets, the first major change in this important

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Maine Voting Watched For Early Trends

Local issues dominant but interest of two major parties makes for national comment.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 12—The first of about 300,000 Maine voters went to the polls this morning in a general election (first of 1938) based largely on local issues but watched carefully elsewhere.

Despite a subordination of national issues in the campaign and despite a blasting of the old adage that Maine is a political barometer for the United States, the voting continues to attract much interest in other States because it comes two months ahead of the elections in other parts of the country.

Vallee Sings

Additional interest was aroused by the participation of Rudy Vallee, the orchestra leader, a graduate of the University of Maine, who sang his "Maine Stein Song" at Democratic rallies, and by the entrance of both National Party Chairmen and others, such as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin (D) of Boston, to make campaign speeches.

Governor's Race in Doubt

With a Governor, Legislature, three Congressmen, and numerous local officials to be chosen, chief interest centered on the Barrows-Brann contest for the Governorship and on two of the Congressional battles. In the other contests, a continuance of this State's normal Republican majorities appeared to be assured.

The race for the Governorship between Louis J. Brann (D), and Gov. Lewis O. Barrows (R), has been based in large measure on the respective records of the two men in previous service at the State Capital.

Governor Barrows, who succeeded Mr. Brann in 1936, pointed to a balanced budget, despite old-age assistance to 12,000 persons. Mr. Brann, who served two terms as Chief Executive, contended State finances were good "because I left them so."

New Deal Minor Issue

The New Deal has come in for discussion only incidentally as Mr. Brann has promised to work energetically to obtain federal funds for his State, and Governor Barrows has interpreted such promises as marking Mr. Brann a "New Deal sympathizer," although in political circles the ex-Governor has not been regarded as 100 per cent pro-New Deal.

The Democratic candidate refrained during the campaign from much discussion of his party's national policies and spoke more of specific bridges and highways needed by towns on his tour. Governor Barrows occasionally criticized New Deal spending, but left most of the anti-Roosevelt speech-making to out-of-State Republicans, such as John Hamilton, National Chairman.

Congressional Races

If the New Deal issue appears blurred in the Gubernatorial race, it is almost wiped out in the Congressional battles. In these, the Republican nominees have the endorsement of the Townsend Clubs and are considered "radical" by some voters, while two of the Democrats have shown a decided coolness to the Townsend plan and a "yes-but" attitude toward the New Deal.

In the First District, a group of Republicans has come out openly against the Republican candidate, James C. Oliver, who is seeking re-election. They are supporting Harold B. Emery, Democrat. In the Third District, Former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, (R), is believed certain of re-election to Congress over Melvin Roberts, (D).

The only out-and-out New Dealer in the Congressional race is F. Harold Dubord, Democratic National Committeeman, and former Mayor of Waterville, who was defeated for the Governorship two years ago. He is seeking the seat of Representative Clyde H. Smith (R) who has had strong labor support in the past.

N. H. Primary Candidates Keep Eye on Townsendites

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 12 (AP)—Sixteen Republicans, seeking four major offices and 10 Democrats, seven of whom are after one office, today began their whirlwind finishes, preparatory to the State primaries Tuesday, with a weather-eye cocked toward the vote of Townsend Plan supporters.

The battle between Gov. Francis P. Murphy, largest individual employer in the State by virtue of ownership of a shoe factory in Nashua, and Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney, for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, con-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Theaters

Shubert—
"Hellzapoppin," featuring Olsen and Johnson, Barton and Mann. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also "Steel Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Exeter—
Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney in "Judge Hardy's Children." 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also "Shopworn Angel," starring Margaret Sullavan. 3:35, 6:20, 9:10.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"King Kong," with Robert Armstrong. Also "Swing Your Lady," featuring Humphrey Bogart. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
Robert Benchley explains "How to Raise a Baby." "Joaquin Murietta." "Fishing New Zealand Waters," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Merle Oberon in "The Divorce of Lady X." Also "Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

University—
Richard Dix in "Blind Alibi." Also "Shopworn Angel," with Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25.

Tremont—
Irene Dunne in "Joy of Living." Also "I Met My Love Again," with Joan Bennett. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—

"Sing You Sinners," starring Bing Crosby, Ellen Drew, and Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:45. Also Kay Francis and George Brent in "Secrets of an Actress." 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:25.

Brookline Village Theater—
Margaret Sullavan in "Shopworn Angel." 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Mystery House," featuring Dick Purcell. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Strand—
"Joy of Living," with Irene Dunne. Also "Saturday's Heroes," with Marian Marsh.

State and Orpheum—
Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power in "Marie Antoinette." Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.

Boston—
Claude Rains and Jackie Cooper in "White Banners. 10:30 a. m., 12, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Torchy Blane in Panama," with Lola Lane and Paul Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:16.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, featuring the Inside Story of Czechoslovakia, "Demons of the Deep," and "A Lad in Bagdad." Continuous from 9:15 a. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Boy Meets Girl," featuring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Bruce Cabot and Beverly Roberts in "Tenth Avenue Kid." Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

Uptown—
"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," featuring Edward G. Robinson. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "Mother Carey's Chickens." 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"I'll Give a Million," with Warner Baxter, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. Also "The Lone Wolf in Paris," featuring Francis Lederer. 2:00, 5:14, 8:10.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will conduct the guidance tour on Sargent, 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Indian Inspects the Old Eliot Bible In Early American Printing Exhibit

A full-blooded Indian from Cape Cod came to see the exhibit of early American printing in the Treasure Room of Boston Public Library.

"White Man's Indian," was his comment on the Natick dialect of the Eliot Indian Bible. The title page reads in part:

Up-Biblum God
Naneeswe Nukkone Testament
Kah Wonk Wushku Testament
Cambridge, 1663

Both Old and New Testaments are translated in this painstaking work, undertaken in 1661 to spread the Gospel among the Indians through ministrations of Eliot's "Praying Indians." The Eliot Bible is the first Bible printed in America.

First editions of the Bay Psalm Book, earliest book printed in North America; the Columbus Letter, 1493, first reporting his discovery of "The Islands Beyond the Ganges," and examples of colonial printing from most of the early shops, are features of the extensive exhibit.

Dr. Zoltan Haraszti, in charge of special collections, gives to special inquirers his personal attention. Out of the vaults come works too valuable for permanent exhibit in the show cases. There are early maps of America. The Portolan Atlas, actually used by navigators, displays surprising accuracy for known territories. The South American chart still shows solid land south of the Straits of Magellan. Mariners had not yet rounded Cape Horn.

The exhibit also comes down to date with modern masterpieces of the printing art, all to be on display until early October.

Hartnett Team in Town for Short Series—Wilfred Crossley Scores 76 at Oakmont

Flag-Aspiring Cubs Here For Two Games With Bees

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The pennant-aspiring Chicago Cubs, squired by the ever-popular Gabby Hartnett, move into the visiting clubhouse at National League Field tomorrow for the opener of a brief two-game series with the Bees. They stay through Wednesday and then shift to the Polo Grounds for a similar series with the Giants.

With three weeks to go, Hartnett is the most envied pilot in the National League. Critics out Chicago way contend that Gabby's outfit has had its final slump and will overtake the league-leading Pirates before the end of September.

Cubs Close In

As a result of their recent success in the West, the Bruins this morning were within 3½ contests of first place. They have won seven of their last eight games, and had six straight before Bucky Walters of Cincinnati stopped them on Saturday. Yesterday they began another string when Bill Lee blanked the Reds for his eighteenth triumph.

Lee, Clay Bryant and Charley Root are Hartnett's mound aces. Here in the East it is agreed that this trio would give the Yankees a better argument in the fast-approaching World Series than any combination the Pirates, Reds or Giants could offer.

The Bees are about ready to concede fourth place to the Giants, although there still exists a mathematical possibility of a shift between the two clubs. The locals have a five-game grip on the second division leadership and trail the Terrymen by 4½.

Pirates Here Friday

Following the Cub series, the Bees enjoy an open date on Thursday and then plunge into a meeting with the Pirates on Friday. A double-header is on schedule for Friday, with a single on Saturday. The Reds are in town for two games Sunday.

Each appearance of a western club, of course, will be the last this season. The Bees at the moment are behind the Cubs, 11 games to nine, for 1938. To break even they must win tomorrow and Wednesday.

The Bees had a disappointing tour of New York and Philadelphia, considering their great record during the month of August. They dropped three straight at the Polo Grounds and broke even in four starts with the last-place Phillies. Success on this trip, particularly in New York, would have left the locals in a position to take over fourth place.

New Bee Infielders

Bob Quinn has bought two prominent minor leaguers for a trial with the Bees next spring. Johnny Hill, Atlanta third baseman, is a left-handed batter with a .328 average in 134 Southern Association games. Henry Majeski, Birmingham second sacker, sports a .324 figure for 139 contests in the same circuit. Both will report at Bradenton early next March.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox are making their final road journey of the season by way of Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Philadelphia. They play four games in Cleveland, beginning Thursday, in a series which may definitely settle the battle for second place in the American League. The Sox also have two successive twin bills in Chicago Sunday and Monday.

Jimmy Foxx is making a great bid for triple offensive honors in his league. As the Red Sox traveled toward Detroit today Double-X was pacing the batting race with an unofficial .347, had 152 runs batted in and trailed Hank Greenberg in the home run department by five. Jimmy has 44.

Incidentally, Foxx established a major league record on Saturday when he hit a pair of home runs at Fenway Park against the Athletics. It was his ninth twin homer game, and surpasses the old mark of eight, held jointly by Babe Ruth and Hack Wilson.

Girls' Tennis Attracts No Fan Interest

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—Customers at the national tennis championships here are showing no interest in the girls.

The one most sorely missed is, of course, Helen Wills Moody, the reigning Wimbledon champion, who withdrew from the event. Likewise missing from the lists are Anita Lizana, of Chile, who won the American title last year, and Dorothy Round of England, 1937 Wimbledon queen. Both have married since their victories.

With those gone, there are only such old-line stalwarts as Helen Jacobs, Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Madame Rene Mathieu, Alice Marble, Kay Stammers and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan to carry the load, and they aren't very exciting. Today, for instance, there were 16 survivors, and they were the 16 who were seeded before the tournament began.

The lack of interest in the women serves to emphasize the tremendous drawing power of Don Budge and, to a lesser extent, John Bromwich of Australia. The tournament is a sell-out almost daily and is certain to gross the biggest sum in its 57-year history. It is easy to understand why the amateur tennis bodies of this country and England are trying to convince Budge he should not associate with professionals.

Budge, himself, remains a mystery. Three days ago, playing against Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles, he was good. Yesterday he was a picture of suspended animation. It took him three hard sets, 6—3, 7—5, 9—7, to subdue Bob Kamrath of Austin, Texas, and he never looked like the great champion he is.

Kamrath, a blond with a blasting service, won eight games at love from Budge, five of them in a row in the second set. Budge ordinarily doesn't get goose-egged that many times in an entire summer. Kamrath, leading 6—5, had two set points in the second set, but knocked both over the baseline. Budge went through the French and Wimbledon championships without dropping a set.

Hockey League To Open Nov. 5

HERSHEY, Pa., Sept. 12 (AP)—Representatives of the eight clubs in the International - American Hockey League worked all day yesterday over their schedules and decided to open the season Nov. 5.

The start had been fixed tentatively for Oct. 29, but the club leaders favored a later opening. Minor changes will be made in the schedules before they are announced, probably a week from today, a spokesman for the Hershey team said.

The league's eight clubs include New Haven, Providence, Springfield, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Hershey, Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

Tarzan Brown Wins

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 12 (AP)—Finishing with a burst of speed, Tarzan Brown, of Providence, R. I., won the New England A. A. U. 20-kilometer road race championship here Saturday, with Johnny Kelley, slender defending champion from Arlington, dogging him all the way, Brown cut loose in the home stretch to win by 20 yards in 1h. 12m. 58s. Kelley's time was 1:13:02.

Around the Hub

As more than 165 aspirants to the United States amateur golf crown assembled at the Oakmont Country Club today, two former champions were missing. Jess Guilford and Francis Ouimet automatically qualified as former champions, but recent disturbances in Europe have thrown considerable pressure on the stock market, requiring their attention here.

Young Leo Martin, of Sandy Burr, who qualified at the Wannamoisett Country Club several weeks ago, is also forced to withdraw from national play. The substitutes are Ed Martin, Leo's brother; Joe Monahan, Jr., of Sandy Burr, and Mel Merritt, of Salem.

Woodland's Ted Bishop, and the New England amateur hitleholder from Norfolk, Wilfred Crossley, are on hand, however, to carry the Bay State flag. The former shot a 78 in a practice round yesterday, making his first appearance on the Oakmont course.

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Harold McSpaden, the Winchester pro, set a new course record at Oakley yesterday as he and Charley Chamberlain captured the annual John Cowan Memorial tournament. McSpaden toured the course with a brilliant 63, eight under par, to smash the mark held jointly by Ed Peterson and Tom Mahan. The new record holder had four straight birdies.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now that Frankie Frisch has departed from St. Louis, only Joe Medwick and Pepper Martin remain of the once-famous Gashouse Gang. Paul Dean has returned, after a stretch in the Texas League, and may pick up where he left off three years ago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tony Manero of Salem, the United States open champion in 1936, yesterday won the Glen Falls Open Golf title for the second time with a 72-hole aggregate of 281, seven under par. Tony was five strokes behind pace-setting Sam Snead at the half-way point in the match.

Star Class Inspection

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 12 (AP)—Twenty-two gleaming hulls and 22 sets of sails underwent the scrutiny of measuring officials today as one of the final gestures before the starting of the annual world's championship regatta of the International Star Class Yacht Racing Association here yesterday.

Army Gridders in Action

Wide World
West Point, N. Y.—Woodrow Wilson, Army back, carrying ball in Cadets scrimmage, preparing for season opener

Army-Navy Gridiron Rivalry Again

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—"Sons of slum and gravy will you sink the Navy?" runs the Army battle-song. The answer right now is an emphatic "yes" with storm signals flying for the nine other elevens on Army's football schedule.

Capt. Bill Wood, who replaces Gar Davidson as head coach, believes Army will have "a pretty good team, a typical Army team." This means that the first squad of 33 will produce a big, fast eleven, long on power and short on deception, the type of team that has been an Army trade-mark since the days of Biff Jones.

On hand Wood has an able collection of backs, two promising tackles, four experienced ends, and average guards. The big problem is center. No experienced man is available but Wood has high hopes for J. B. Maxwell, a rangy youngster who has done well in preliminary practice.

Four Fine Backs

Wood has drawn up a tentative line-up which shows four fine backs, Woodrow Wilson, Art Frontczak, Capt. Jim Schwenk and Charles (Huey) Long. All are veterans well versed in the simple but extremely effective Army variation of the Warner single-wing offense.

The best runners are Wilson and Long. The latter is a deceptive runner and a left-handed passer. As tailback he will do most of the carrying on strong-side plays with Wilson, a foil on reverses to the short side.

Schwenk is a heavy-duty back, a conscientious young man built on the lines of a brick powder magazine. He can block, run, play a whale of defensive game and kick. Frontczak was known chiefly as a blocker until he intercepted one of Sid Luckman's passes against Columbia last year and wove upfield 94 yards to set up the winning touchdown.

The backfield violates Army tradition in one respect. There is no outstanding ball carrier, no Cagle, no Meyer, no Stecker. Wood is just as happy. "We have a fine, versatile collection of backs. I think they'll give us steady service."

The first two ends are Fred Yeager and Riggs Sullivan, the latter a veteran with a flair for pass receiving. Behind them are Jack Dobson, son of the Maryland coach, and John Samuel, who saw considerable service last year.

First String Tackles

Harry Stella and Jim Lotozo are the first-string tackles of whom much is expected. Stella replaced Capt. Jim Isbell when the latter was hurt last year and proved a seaworthy operative. He is stocky and hard to Budge. Jim Mather, a first stringer, was hurt in midseason last year, but he may be ready for the big ones this fall.

The guards are Harold Brown and Bob Little with Mel Engstrom and Tom Davis just a little in the rear. Brown is the most imposing, and expert blocker and a steady defensive player.

Wood expects trouble all along the schedule.

"We open with Wichita. They're big and tough. We meet Columbia and Harvard and Notre Dame in October and Princeton and Navy in November. The October games are worrying me now. We will have to have good luck with injuries and weather to be ready for them."

The schedule: Sept. 24—University of Wichita; Oct. 1—Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Oct. 8—Columbia; Oct. 15—Harvard at Boston; Oct. 22—Boston University; Oct. 29—Notre Dame at New York; Nov. 5—Franklin & Marshall; Nov. 12—University of Chattanooga; Nov. 19—Princeton at Princeton; Nov. 26, Navy at Philadelphia.

© Harris & Ewing
Admiral Brown

Diving Star May Lose AAU Rating

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12 (AP)—Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, has ruled that Helen Crlenkovich, San Francisco diving star, might lose her amateur standing because she allowed a newsreel company to photograph her in action.

This was disclosed Saturday by officials of the Pacific Association of the A. A. U., and indications were that the matter might involve such other swimmers and divers as Marjorie Gestring, Iris Cummings, Ruth Jump, and Virginia Hopkins.

The A. A. U. said in effect that Miss Crlenkovich would retain her amateur status if the newsreel company (Pathe) pays the A. A. U. $500.

Ferris contended that if the company does not pay the sum it would be up to Miss Crlenkovich to protect her amateur standing by court action enjoining release of the film.

Phil Patterson, Miss Crlenkovich's coach, said the "local registration committee" of the A. A. U. "gave Helen the right to make the movie. But if any move is made to professionalize Miss Crlenkovich I'll slap a civil suit on the A. A. U. officials.

Ferris made the declaration in a letter to Lincoln V. Johnson, president of the Pacific Association here. It was learned that Arnold Eddy, Southern Association official, informed Ferris that the pictures taken of the swimmers and divers were not to be released as a newsreel but as a film short.

Ferris, in turn, it was disclosed, then demanded the $500 for the Olympic Games fund. This was turned down by the film concern.

Hoyt Wood, chairman of the local registration committee, said last night:

"As far as Helen Crlenkovich is concerned, she was absolutely in the clear. Our Association gave her permission to go South to make the film. We know she did not receive any remuneration for her part in the picture."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Wilmer Allison won U. S. singles tennis title by beating Sidney Wood, Jr., 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Five Years Ago

Johnny Fischer, Cincinnati, set all-time qualifying record with 72-69—141 in U. S. Amateur golf championship.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 12 (AP)—Let the Admiral paste this one in his fore-and-aft hat—even if it does come from a lieutenant:

Navy's chances of beating Army in football this November are nothing to start firing salutes about—yet.

That's from Lieut. Harry J. "Hank" Hardwick, head coach at the Naval Academy, who has a squad of 80, a yearning need for speed and a climax runner, and no false hopes.

They were scrimmaging today, with less than a week of practice under their belts—but let Hardwick tell it:

"We haven't got the material this year. We lost practically all our backfield. Last year, we had a power backfield with no speed. This year, we've got the same thing.

Outlook Not Bright as '37

"Frankly, the outlook right now is not nearly so bright as it was at this time last season—and we worked up a lot of false hopes last year, you'll remember."

Opening game, with William and Mary, 12 days away. The Tars have no worries there, but the second game with V. M. I. is a lot tougher. Then, in succession, come Virginia, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Notre Dame, Columbia and—Army.

A spinner attack and plenty of deceptive plays are on the program Hardwick has mapped out. He hopes to find, in training, the climax runner and a speed combination needed to change Navy from the mediocre battleship of 1937 to a swift, easily-maneuvered destroyer fleet.

More blocking for the ball carriers, at times the use of a five-man line, and a flexible defense adaptable to any opposition are some of the things the Navy coaching staff hopes to offer. If the plans work out, the Navy men say, the Middies will furnish some surprises.

Captain at End

There are less worries on the line, where Capt. Lucien Powell, Jr., at end, and husky Al Bergner, at tackle, form a powerful nucleus. Lou Burke, on the other wing; Ben Jarvis, tackle; Herman Spector and John McMullen, guards, and A. B. Wallace, center, are dependables.

Around two men—Lem Cooke, triple-threat star who was hurt in the Army game last year, and Emmett Wood, hard-plunging consistent ground-gainer—Hardwick figures to build his backfield. Ulmont Whitehead is showing well as a punter, with "Geep" Gillette on tap as a capable-looking blocking back.

The "white hope" of the Tar backs, however, is Cliff Lenz, 198-pound blocker just up from the 1937 plebe team. Lenz has everything but experience.

The Standings

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	92	42	.687
Boston	76	56	.576
Cleveland	76	57	.571
Detroit	69	64	.519
Washington	66	69	.489
Chicago	54	72	.429
St. Louis	47	82	.364
Philadelphia	43	86	.358

Results Sept. 10

Philadelphia 15, Boston 7.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 2.
New York 6, Washington 5.
One game postponed.

Results Sept. 11

Boston 12, Philadelphia 7.
Washington 6, New York 3.
Detroit 10, Chicago 1.
Detroit 5, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	77	54	.588
Chicago	75	59	.560
Cincinnati	74	60	.552
New York	73	61	.545
Boston	67	66	.504
St. Louis	63	72	.467
Brooklyn	61	72	.462
Philadelphia	43	89	.326

Results Sept. 10

Boston 6, Philadelphia 5.
New York 20, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 14, St. Louis 7.
Cincinnati 9, Chicago 1.

Results Sept. 11

Philadelphia 11, Boston 2.
Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 3, New York 0.
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 0.

Italian Crew Wins

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—An Italian crew from the liner Conte di Savoia easily defeated eight other crews in the 12th international lifeboat race in New York Harbor Saturday. It was the fourth victory in five years for the Italians. The Italians stroked the two-mile course in 19m. 21s., finishing eight lengths ahead of a British Crew from the liner Queen of Bermuda. The crew from the liner Washington, one of three American crews entered, finished third, two lengths behind the British boat.

Dedham Youth Up With Best Early Scores

OAKMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Oakmont, Pa., Sept. 12 (AP)—Pat Abbott, Hollywood movie extra, opened a dazzling pace in the race for medalist honors in the national amateur golf championship today by scoring a 35, two under par, over the front nine at the Oakmont course. Abbott, tenth man off the tee, had three birdies on his card.

Abbott, 1936 national public links champion, birdied the first, fourth and seventh holes, slipping over par only on the short sixth where Bob Jones always encountered trouble. Dead approaches accounted for his first two birdies. On the 7th he canned a 70-foot putt. On the 447-yard ninth he missed a five footer for a 34.

Abbott's round was scored mostly amid a drizzle of rain that ceased as he finished the 9th hole.

Walter Blevins of Kansas City turned in even par, getting two birdies and a pair of bogeys. Roger Kelly, Los Angeles law student and 1937 medalist, blew himself to a 7 on the long first hole and never recovered, getting a 42 for the outward stretch. John Busemeyer of Cincinnati got lost in a trap off the 386-yard fifth and needed a big 9 to get down on the par 4 hole.

Abbott lost his advantage on the 10th and 11th holes to go even par. He mussed up an iron, hitting it only 85-feet, to get a bogey five on the 10th and lost another shot with a sliced tee shot on the 11th. He made a nice recovery to land his par on the 12th.

Abbott wound up with a 76, four over par tying Wilfred Crossley, Dedham, Mass., who scored 40-36—76. Putting badly and hooking into trap after trap, Abbott took 41, six over par, on the back nine. On the last two holes, he missed putts from two and three feet for his pars.

Ellsworth Vines, world tennis pro, found out about competitive golf from the outset. Elly couldn't hit a straight shot to the green and skidded one over par on the first five holes. Early scores:

Benno Janssen, Oakmont	40 40—80
Knox Young, Jr., Pittsburgh	40 38—78
Alvin Dollins, Roanoke, Va.	41 42—83
Edward Meister, Jr., Cleveland	39 41—80
Walter Emery, Houston, Texas.,	withdrew.
Henry Oliver, Jr., Pittsburgh	39 46—85
William Russell, Indianapolis	40 39—79
Wilfred Crossley, Dedham, Mass.	40 36—76
G. V. Rotan, Houston, Texas	45 44—89
Fred Nonnenberg, Pittsburgh	41 40—81
Harry Wesbrook, Los Angeles	40 38—78

U. S. Sailors Capture Race Series Over Sweden

MARION, Mass., Sept. 12 (AP)—The United States yesterday won the International 30-square meter race series over the Swedish entries by a point score of 28 to 21¼.

Entering yesterday's race, the last of a five-race series, with an overwhelming lead, the U. S. yachts, John S. Lawrence's Moose and Alfred E. Chase's Viking, made certain of victory by finishing first and second, respectively.

The Swedish yacht, Fagelgrip, owned by Sven Salen, withdrew from the race shortly after the start, while Eric Forsberg's Lillsingva II followed Viking home.

By the win, the United States team took possession of the Beverly Yacht Club International Challenge Cup.

Fagelgrip crossed the starting line in third place, just ahead, but to leeward, of Viking. Coming about to the starboard tack, the Swedish boat failed to leave Viking sufficient sailing way, with the result that the U. S. yacht struck its side near Fagelgrip's stern and the Swedish entry was forced out on a foul.

British Ruggers Win

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 12 (CP Cable)—After two defeats, Great Britain triumphed 21-16 in the third Rugby test match against South Africa here Saturday. The Springboks led 13-3 at halftime. In the first encounter at Johannesburg, South Africa won 26-16 and last Saturday at Port Elizabeth the home fifteen registered a 19-3 decision.

Johnny Thoren Is Pace Setter In NEPGA Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STONEHAM, Mass., Sept. 12—A small field started in quest of the New England Professional Golfers' Association title this morning on the Unicorn golf course. Bob Crowley of Norfolk, defending champion, realized opposition when Harold "Jug" McSpaden and Denny Shute arrived.

Johnny Thoren of Woodland led the field in the early scores this morning with a par 71, while most of the other early starters were having difficulty. Both McSpaden and Shute ran over the course figures, the former putting two 36s together for a 72, and Shute getting away to a bad start with an out-going 39.

Only 35 reported at a late hour and the majority of the pros were from Massachusetts. They played 18 holes this morning, 18 this afternoon and do the other 36 tomorrow. Early scores:

	Out	In	Tl.
John Shimkonis, Andover	39	44	83
Roland Hancock, Mt. Hood	36	38	74
Arthur Usa, Tatnuck	39	39	78
Jim Fogerty, Myopia	38	38	76
George Apple, Meadowbrook	38	38	76
John Thoren, Woodland	36	35	71
Denny Shute, Brae Burn	39	36	75
Jug McSpaden, Winchester	36	36	72
Martin Higgins, Fall River	43	42	85
Russell Hale, Commonwealth	38	37	75

College Grid Group In Annual Meeting

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Football officials, graduate managers, and coaches gathered at the McAlpin Hotel Saturday for the annual meeting for interpretation of the football rules, sponsored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

William J. Bingham, Harvard's graduate manager and member of the Football Rules Committee for the New England States, spoke on the relation between the director of athletics and the officials.

At the conclusion of the meetings Walter I. Okeson, member at large, announced that the number of football officials will be cut from 275 to 150 by next year. The purpose of the cut is to make possible greater efficiency by officials.

With the number of officials operating at present, the average number of college games covered by each man is three and a half a season, Okeson explained. That is not enough to keep an official at his best.

By cutting down the number Okeson explained that each official will operate five or six games a season on the average and that would keep him active enough to remain abreast of developments in the sport.

Pro Golfers Selected

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Paul Runyan, P. G. A. champion, and Harold (Jug) McSpaden Saturday were selected to represent the Professional Golfers Association in the Argentine Open championship and a series of exhibition matches in Argentina and Brazil. The players will leave for Buenos Aires Sept. 30 by plane. On their return trip they will stop at San Juan for an exhibition match at the Berwind Club.

Pro Grid Teams Use Air Lanes For 11 Scores

National Professional Football League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	1	0	1.000
Green Bay	1	0	1.000
Washington	1	0	1.000
Detroit	1	0	1.000
Chicago Bears	1	0	1.000
Chicago Cardinals	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	1	.000
Pittsburgh	0	2	.000
Brooklyn	0	0	.000

Results Last Week

New York 37, Pittsburgh 14.
Green Bay 26, Cleveland 17.
Washington 26, Philadelphia 23.
Chicago Bears 16, Chicago Cardinals 13.
Detroit 14, Pittsburgh 7.

Games This Week

Wednesday (night): Philadelphia vs. Pittsburgh at Buffalo.
Saturday: Chicago Cardinals at Cleveland.
Sunday: Brooklyn at Washington; Chicago Bears at Green Bay.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (AP)—The National Professional Football teams weren't fooling when they centered their pre-season demonstrations on aerial maneuvers.

The season proper opened yesterday with eight clubs in action, and of the 22 touchdowns scored passes accounted for 11 and led to two others. A lateral brought another.

At Green Bay, every point scored by the Packers and Cleveland fled through the air—propelled by either an arm or a toe. Green Bay won 26 to 17 with Arnie Herber throwing three touchdown passes to Don Hutson, Hinkle kicking two field goals and Eddie Jankowski adding two points after touchdown via placement. Goddard and Peterson caught passes for Cleveland touchdowns. Peterson also booted a field goal and Snyder and Goddard kicked points after touchdowns.

Washington's defending champions, the New York Giants, and Chicago's Bears also sailed to victories last night to join the Detroit Lions, who opened the campaign Friday by defeating Pittsburgh 16 to 7.

The Redskins, already handicapped by the loss of Riley Smith, will be without the services of Sammy Baugh for three weeks, following their close 26 to 23 win over Philadelphia. After completing eight of nine passes, two of them for scores, Baugh was forced from the game in the second quarter.

Pittsburgh and Whizzer White bumped into their second straight setback when Ed Danowski and Tuffy Leemans unlimbered their arms and threw enough passes to down the Pirates 27 to 14. White carried the ball 14 times from scrimmage and gained 33 yards, one attempt resulting in four yards, good enough for Pittsburgh's first touchdown.

The burly Bears had to call on Jack Manders' toe to turn back a mighty challenge from Chicago's Cardinals. With four minutes to play and the ball on the Cards' 14-yard line, Manders booted a field goal to break a 13 to 13 tie in night game at Soldier Field.

Max Krause, the veteran acquired by Washington, contributed the longest run of the day, a 71-yard touchdown sprint.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Frisch May Return to Giant Uniform

Now that Frankie Frisch has been released, the Cardinals are in the managerial market once again. Mike Gonzales, who is temporarily in charge of the club, is not being considered as permanent skipper.

Several prospects are mentioned in connection with the vacancy, but the most prominent seem to be Jimmy Wilson, present manager of the lowly Phillies, and Burt Shotton, who also ran the Phils at one time and currently pilots the Columbus Red Birds in the American Association. Columbus is a Cardinal farm.

Shotton Prominent

Shotton has done a splendid job in the minors, and will probably get another chance in the majors in 1939—with some other team, if not the Cardinals. Wilson, a former St. Louis catcher under Frisch, is considered one of the smartest field generals in the business. Given fair material, he undoubtedly would produce a winner.

Meanwhile, Frisch intends to stay around St. Louis for a few days before gong to his home in New York. Rumors of his joining the Giants as a coach under Bill Terry are strong. Frankie spent eight seasons in a Giant uniform before moving over to the Cardinals in 1927, to become manager in the middle of 1933. He would be welcome at the Polo Grounds.

Frisch was a victim of weak pitching and a collapsible infield at St. Louis this year. But despite these handicaps, he pulled the club together and paced the National League rivals through most of August and early September. It was thought that this late rally would save his position in the Cardinal organization.

Great Money Player

The one-time Fordham Flash remained with the Cards longer than a majority of pilots. Only Branch Rickey, now the club's general manager, had a more lengthy stay. During his playing days, Frisch was regarded as one of the game's greatest modern second basemen. He was an outstanding "money" player.

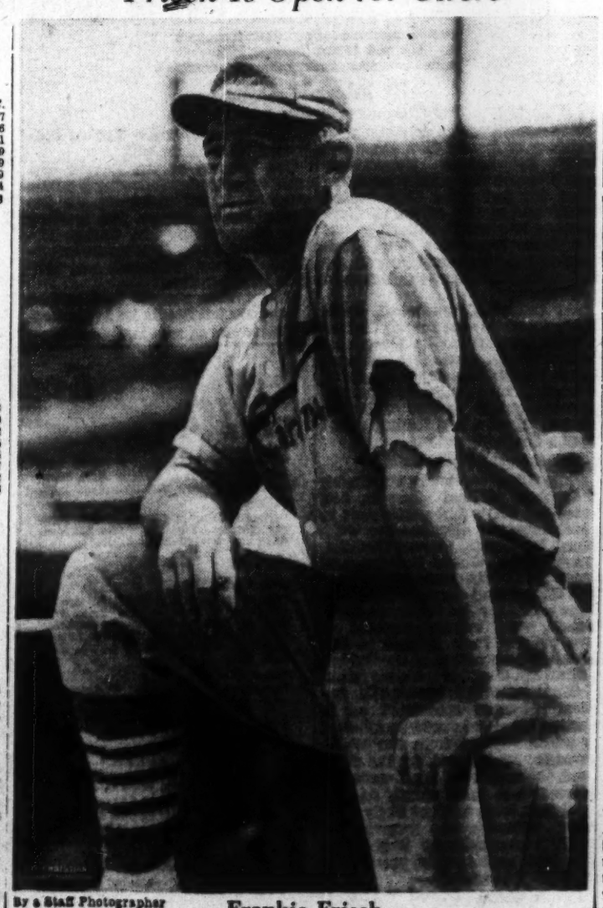
It was strange that Frisch's departure came on the day that Paul Dean made his successful comeback appearance with the Cards. The younger Dean's early failure this year is one of the chief reasons for the arrival of the team in the second division of the National League, and the release of the Fordham Flash.

The National League pennant race has not been chilled by the September frost. Four clubs are still in the running, with the Cubs making the latest spurt. By winning seven of their last eight starts, the Bruins have advanced to within 3½ games of the leading Pirates. The Buccaneers have 23 more playing dates; the Cubs 20.

One contest behind Chicago is Cincinnati, also with 20 remaining. The Giants, at the bottom of the first division, are 5½ in back of the Pirates. Only record-breaking good fortune could lift the Terrymen into first place. But the possibility still exists.

The Yankees need only seven victories to clinch their third straight American League flag. They should be in full possession by a week from today. Boston and Cleveland continue to battle for second place, with the former holding half a game lead at this writing.

Frisch Is Open for Offers



By a Staff Photographer
Frankie Frisch

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4307
897 ELM STREET Tel. 4910
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
DANIEL WEBSTER HIGHWAY, ROUTE 3
NEAR SECOND STREET
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, ME., 570 CONGRESS STREET

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What the Politicians Say

Gov. Charles F. Hurley (seeking Democratic nomination) at the John Hancock auditorium, Boston, attacking all three of his opponents, but centering his fire on James M. Curley, who, he recalled, has suffered two recent major defeats, charged:

"The sole reason for his repudiation was that the voters had become disgusted with his methods and policies. How could they forget the Quabbin deal, the pardon and parole racket, the outrageous attack on the integrity of our courts? How could they forget those two mad years when the corridors about the executive chamber were packed with milling throngs, when the S-1 car went screaming nightly down the highways of the State, when charges of all kinds were being hurled on every side."

♪ ♪ ♪

James M. Curley (candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination), at the Copley Plaza:

"Hatchet-man (Lieut. Gov. Francis E.) Kelly is in the contest to spread falsehoods about me, leaving Governor Hurley to appear to carry on a dignified campaign. It is the unquestioned strategy of the present Governor to try through the lies of his 'hatchet-man' to force me into a discussion replete with personalities rather than the important issues of the campaign."

♪ ♪ ♪

Leverett Saltonstall, former Speaker of the House (candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor) making honesty in government his chief campaign issue:

"The confidence of the public in public affairs will be returned by giving the State an honest administration."

♪ ♪ ♪

Richard Whitcomb (candidate for the GOP gubernatorial nomination):

"This is the year for the Republican voters to take over control of their party so that they may go on to victory in November but they cannot go on to victory with the type of candidate that has been leading the party to defeat for the last eight years. . . . Saltonstall cannot win. His nomination would only mean an unbroken string of defeats, five times straight, 10 long years."

♪ ♪ ♪

William H. McMasters (candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor) supporter of the Townsend Plan:

"The time is here for the Townsend Plan to meet the New Deal in a straight contest in Massachusetts. This can be brought about only through my nomination by the Republican Party."

Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

tinued to dominate preprimary activities.

Gov. Murphy, on Saturday, announced he had received the endorsement of former U. S. Senator George H. Moses. He is seeking renomination on his record, claiming that all but two of his campaign pledges of 1936 were fulfilled. Those two were vetoed either by the Legislature or by the State Supreme Court.

Mr. Cheney has accused Governor Murphy of using the State Comptroller's office for his own benefit and of seeking public works projects to entice votes.

Both have given tacit approval of the Townsend Plan, supporters of which maintain they can muster 20,000 votes—one fifth of the entire vote cast in the 1936 election.

Race for Seat in House Most Active in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 12 (AP)—With Vermont's lone seat in the national House of Representatives as their goal, the veteran incumbent, Charles A. Plumley, and Jack Crowley, a ruddy-faced Legionnaire, held the spotlight today on the eve of the State primary.

Both seek the Republican nomination along with John Reid, a real estate dealer who is making no active campaign. Republicans also will make their choice of candidates for Governor, U. S. Senator, and Attorney General. The entire Democratic slate, as usual in this traditionally Republican State, is unopposed.

Mr. Plumley, a fiery speaker, has been in Congress since 1934. He is a former President of Norwich University. Mr. Crowley, a political newcomer, is a Past National Commander of the American Legion.

U. S. Senator Ernest W. Gibson, seeking renomination, is opposed by Martin S. Vilas, Burlington, attorney. Mr. Gibson has confined his primary campaign to talking with postmasters and friends and a few informal addresses. Mr. Vilas, a former State Senator, has advocated a Federal subsidy for industry.

Gov. George D. Aiken, seeking a second term, has for an opponent Elisha N. Goodsell of Burlington, who favors repeal of State old age and head taxes. Mr. Goodsell has declared that the State Treasury's excess of income over disbursements was adequate to provide for the aged, and that, if not, a sales tax would be sufficient.

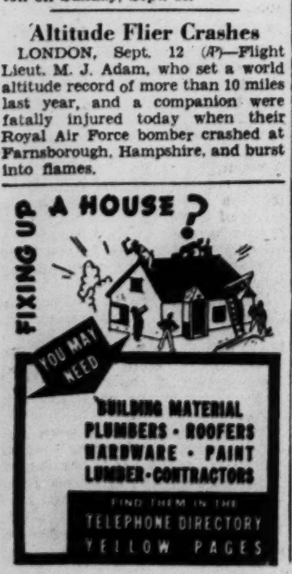
Army Observance Of Sunday Praised

Commending the War Department on its policy of refusing to authorize participation of troops in civic affairs on Sundays, the Rev. Vernon L. Phillips, General Secretary of the Lord's Day League of New England, has written a letter to Gen. Malin Craig, Acting Secretary of War.

"The Lord's Day League of New England," the letter began, "has authorized me to write commending you and the War Department for the re-statement of the long-established 'policy of the Department not to authorize the participation of troops in civic affairs Sundays and holidays.' You are to be commended for calling this matter to the attention of the public on the occasion of the request for troops to parade in Boston on Sunday, Sept. 11."

Altitude Flier Crashes

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Flight Lieut. M. J. Adam, who set a world altitude record of more than 10 miles last year, and a companion were fatally injured today when their Royal Air Force bomber crashed at Farnsborough, Hampshire, and burst into flames.



Auction

(Continued from Page 9)

miscellaneous collections of school materials, textbooks, dictionaries, chalk, erasers—sold from the stage of the hall where town meetings formerly were held. A cosmopolitan crowd filled the rooms. Farmers, summer residents, representatives of hill town school boards, contractors, youngsters and even dogs.

Auctioneer Thayer explained the terms of the sale simply. "All you've got to do is open your mouths," he said.

A five-cent bid on a box containing elementary textbooks, watercolors and what-not drew his scorn. In no time he ran the bids up to $1.

For an hour his voice droned on . . . "I've got 35. Will you make it 50. Seventy-five? Then 60. Do I hear 60? . . ."

He wearied of dallying over a 10-cent bid on a carton of exercise books and gave two cartons to the bidder to close the sale.

Many of the textbooks went in lump to a contractor in Worcester who said, outside the hall, that he intended to sell them for old paper after the backs had been ripped off.

Washington's Picture

An engraving of President Washington sold for 50 cents on an asking price of $1.

"I've got a dollar," chanted Mr. Thayer to start bids on a box of blackboard erasers—50 cents here and 50 cents from the gentleman over there. That's a dollar isn't it? What will you give? Will you give a quarter?"

About this time a news photographer set off a flash bulb which threw Mr. Thayer off his vocal stride but only for the moment. "I wish I had something in my pocket, I'd return that," he said to the photographer. The crowd laughed.

A great deal of school and office furniture was never reached in the sale. Nor were many of the homemade implements and farm utensils—spinning wheels, and like items which littered the first floor of the building.

Officials representing the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission expressed gratification over the results of the auction but said that it was probable that what remained unsold would later be disposed of privately.

The Commission, it was learned, disposed of the town library of Dana by asking some 60 hill towns libraries to send in their preference in books and then delivering such volumes as they could at a cost believed not to have been more than $1 in any case.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings, Exhibit-of-the-Week. Paintings by Barbizon, and American water colors Schools in the Upper Galleries; Lower Galleries, exhibit by Boys' and Girls' Museum classes; water colors and prints by William Blake in the Print Department.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of soap sculpture through the courtesy of The National Soap Sculpture Committee of New York. Through Sept. 25.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays 2 to 5. Exhibit of work done by summer club members and visiting groups. Three new natural science habitat groups, i. e., Protective Resemblance of Insects. Life histories of Butterflies, and a Family of Ruffed Grouse. New exhibits of ancient Egypt, Africa and Asia Minor.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Closed through September.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art—Museum will be closed until Sept. 12. Admission may be obtained by telephoning Kirkland 7600, line 302.

Yamanaka—Seventeenth and eighteenth century exhibition. Also Japanese Screens.

Boston Athenaeum—French costumes from 1500 to 1800. Colored engravings.

Castano Galleries—Exhibition of paintings and sculpture. Also Old Master Drawings.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Charles D. Childs Gallery—Exhibition of early ship paintings by Buttersworth, Salmon and others. Also Early American paintings, mainly landscapes.

Rand Galleries—General exhibition of paintings and prints.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of oil paintings by New England group. Group water color show. Also selected group of oils, water colors and prints.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Boston in pictures.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition by Boston artists Robert Strong Woodward, Keyes, Waugh, Hibbard, Benson, Lavalle and Tarbell Paxton.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 13

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Federal Seamen Will Be Trained By Coast Guard

Log of the Port of Boston

Training of future seamen to man merchant ships owned or operated by the United States Maritime Commission, is already under way and at the hands of no less a disciplinarian than Uncle Sam's Coast Guard officers!

Shipping men have long felt that the problem of morale among American seamen as well as some of the other difficulties encountered, could be solved only by federal training under Naval or Coast Guard auspices.

The Maritime Commission which has already shown a determination to cope with vital problems in a quick and effective way, for the good of the American Merchant Marine, has taken firm hold of the opportunity offered by the amended Merchant Marine Act to train seamen for American Ships through Coast Guard co-operation.

The United States Maritime Service has been set up, with Lieut. Commander George E. McCabe, of the Coast Guard assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Atlantic Coast School for Non-Licensed Seamen, which will be maintained on Hoffman Island, New York Harbor. Commander W. N. Derby, of the Coast Guard has been named chief of the U. S. Maritime Service.

The Coast Guard Patrol Boat Faunce, well known in Boston and New England waters, has been assigned to Hoffman Island, together with several smaller boats.

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Summer steamship schedules between Boston and the Maritime Provinces are over and daily trips were discontinued this week. The steamer Evangeline is now to make three sailings a week in the Yarmouth service and the Steamer Yarmouth two sailings a week on the St. John run. The Steamer Saint John, after running all summer in the Boston trade, is assigned to the New York-Norfolk service to relieve the Robert E. Lee and the George Washington, in turn, for overhauling.

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Steamship companies who have been a bit lax in filing required export "declarations" and manifests of outward cargo at the Custom House, within the four-day legal limit, are being notified that Uncle Sam hereafter will assess fines against companies that are late in producing the necessary documents. It is planned to assess a fine of $50 a day for three days after the "free" period of four days, and then—if the papers are not on file—to make it $100 a day until a total of $1,000 in fines has accumulated. Looks like more jobs might be open in some of the steamship offices!

Leon Stone

South Boston Makes Merry

By a Staff Photographer

Housing Project Gets Good Start

Upper left: Richard F. Voell, U. S. Housing Authority Official, who delivered dedicatory address.

Upper right: Statue unveiled at Village, symbolic of the industrial background of the locality.

Bottom: The youngsters are interested.

Old Harbor Dedicates Village

Old Harbor Village, generally considered one of the finest examples of Government housing projects because of the wide variety of its accommodations and of its unsurpassed location in the South Boston park and beach system, was officially dedicated yesterday, with housing experts from all over the United States attending the ceremonies.

More than 700 children now living in the "village" opened the exercises with a parade, followed by singing and dancing.

Richard F. Voell, acting director of management in the U. S. Housing Authority, gave the principal address in connection with the unveiling of a sculptured group symbolizing past and present industries of today's and yesterday's residents of the site.

John A. Breen, chairman of the Boston Housing Authority was Master of Ceremonies.

Tonight's Radio Specials

8:00 WNAC Robert Ripley presents Billy Rose, show man; dramatic sketch; Linda Lee, songs; B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra.

8:30 WNAC Symphony Orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor; Margaret Speaks, soprano. Featuring "You Are the Song in My Heart," new song by Mrs. Firestone, by Miss Speaks.

9:00 WEEI Radio Theater, with Cecil B De Mille: "Spawn of the North." with George Raft, Dorothy Lamour, John Barrymore, Akim Tamiroff, and Fred MacMurray; Will Hays, speaker.

9:15 WNAC "Czechoslovakia's Reaction to Hitler's Speech," M. V. Fodor, correspondent, from Prague.

10:00 WNAC Marek Weber's Orchestra; Opal Craven, soprano; Continentals, quartet, Hawaiian night.

10:00 WBZ Harry Hagen's "True or False": contest between teams of six post office clerks and six members of the Cincinnati League of Women voters.

10:30 WBZ National Forum: "The Good Neighbor Policy and How It Has Brought Closer Relations With South American Republics," Laurence Duggan, chief of the Division of the American Republics, State Department.

11:00 WMEX American Forum: "Should Proportional Representation Be Retained?" discussions by Newbold Morris, President, and Abner C. Surpless, of New York City Council; John T. Dooling and Lambert Fairchild, negative.

11:15 WBZ "Music As You Desire It": recordings of first half of Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, "Iolanthe."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Interlude; news	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Silhouettes of West"	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport relays
5:30 Hillbillies; music	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Your Family; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	E. Gluckman's Orchestra	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; Monitor News
6:15 Political talk	Tennis résumé; talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Political talk	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	"Curtain Calls"	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Ray Heatherton	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Piano Twins"
7:15 Political talk	dramatization	Rose Marie, songs	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Night Time on the	Political talk	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
7:45 Trail": music	Political talk	Political talk	dramatic sketch	Freddie Green's Orch.
8:00 Henry Youngman;	Political talk	"Believe It or Not";	Political talk	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 trio; Himber Orch.	Political talk	guests; music	Political talk	"Pianoleers"
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	"Pianoleers"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	Political talk	Tennis talk
9:00 Theater: "Spawn of	Political rally	Political talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Dance music
9:15 the North"; Cecil	Political rally	Talk from Prague	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Dance music
9:30 B. De Mille; Will	Political rally	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Political talk	Amateur Hour
9:45 Hays; players	Political rally	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Political talk	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Lobblies"; drama	Amateur Hour
10:30 Del Casino, songs	National Forum; talk,	"Band-Box" H. Leopold	"Pageant of Melody"	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 'Rhythm in Breeze'	"Good Neighbor"	Spitalny's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	"American Forum"
11:15 Henry Busse's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	E. Madriguera's Orch.	"American Forum"
11:30 Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	National Softball Finals	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Vincent Lopez' Or	Music As You Desire It	program, Chicago	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
12:00 "Accent on N. E."	News; features; Noon-	"Signor Carmello"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	day Revue; music	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Political talk; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	Talk on Unemployment:	Lions Club luncheon:
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies: talk	"Hum and Strum"	Roger W. Babson	speakers
1:45 Hymn recital	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Organ recital	Joyce Trio: strings	Popular vocal duo
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Variety program
2:15 "Harmonettes"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sports program	Variety program
2:30 Network program	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Sports reports	Federal Theater; "Pio-
2:45 Network program	Hymn recital	Household talk	Sports reports	neers of Science"
3:00 "Adventures in	Piano recital	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Claire Dillon, songs
3:15 Rhythm"; orch.	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Hines Trial
3:30 "Four Clubmen"	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sports reports
3:45 Melody Ramblings	"Newsy Views"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sports reports
4:00 Studio talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees - Chicago	Jerry Baker, songs
4:15 "Accent on Music"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Dramatic sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Melody Time"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Boston Hour	Interlude; news	"Top Hatters"	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	"Top Hatters"	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sports	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Political talk	Tennis résumé; talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Political talk; talk	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Sports reports	Sport reports
6:45 Pol. talk; orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Political talk	Political talk
7:00 Popular songs	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Political talk	News; commentator	"Musical Album"	Jack Ward
7:45 "Second Husband"	Political talk	"Don't You Believe It"	Political talk	Dance music
8:00 "Four Corners	Political talk	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Merton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Theater"; drama	Political talk	vocal group	Political talk	Political talk
8:30 "Get - Together";	Political talk	Paul Martin's Music	Green Hornet; drama	Tennis talk
8:45 popular music	Political talk	Paul Martin's Music	Green Hornet; drama	Political talk
9:00 "Grand Central	"Now and Then" or-	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Moonlight Sonata"	Variety Hour
9:15 Station"; sketch	chestra; vocal quintet	terviews	F. Ferneau's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Fibber McGee"; variety	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	program	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine";	Political rally	Political talk	Billie Losser's Orchestra	Gypsy music
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	Political rally	Richard Himber's Orch.	Vocal Trio	Gypsy music
10:30 Mystery sketch	Political rally	"Hollywood Gossip"	E. Madriguera's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 V. Monroe's Orch.	Political rally	Political talk	E. Madriguera's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	J. Dorsey's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Les Shelley's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:30 V. Lopez' Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Leaders in Dance Time"	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
11:45 V Lopez' Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Leaders in Dance Time"	Ivan Frank's Orchestra

Garden Supplies For Coming Year Arriving at Port

Port of Boston Business

Garden supplies for next year are beginning to arrive at the port of Boston, as importers look ahead to another spring season.

Commerce of the port last week, summarized today for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, included several large lots of fertilizer ingredients, contributed by Germany, Norway and Japan. Much of it will be processed into the several plant foods that will be in heavy demand next spring, giving employment to many workers during part of the winter months.

Aboard the steamer Ivar from Norwegian ports came the largest lot—881 tons—described on the ship's manifest as calcium nitrate. The steamer Waukegan from Germany brought 700 tons of muriate and sulphate of potash. From Japan came the steamer Kirishima Maru, with 225 tons of sardine meal.

Nearly 1,500,000 pounds of wool were brought into Boston last week from other countries. This marks the third consecutive week when imports reached a high figure, which may lead toward the levels of a year ago.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Wk. ending Sept. 10, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$1,521,397	$3,417,685
Imports for warehouse	242,620	562,758
Withdr'n from warehouse for consumption	247,513	637,343
Duties collected	302,533	487,956
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,491,022	1,581,283
	Fiscal year July 1 to Sept. 10	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	6,155,608	8,902,428
Duties collected	$3,907,099	$5,891,530

WPA

(Continued from Page 9)

Boston spent $12,500,000 for all forms of relief; in 1938 this city is spending about $8,000,000. Meanwhile, the CWA, ERA and WPA programs have been successively introduced, and Federal relief expenditures in Boston have averaged over $17,000,000 yearly since 1934.

Municipal authorities in Boston, therefore, criticize Federal work relief because it apparently has "merely supplemented, not supplanted," local costs of relief; and Boston's experience is believed to be fairly indicative of the relief situation in other large cities. It also explains why Congress has heard many proposals for overhauling of the whole relief system, local and Federal together, with suggestions that the two be unified and singly administered.

Federal Tax Relied On

Those who recommend that the Federal Government step out of relief, overlook the fact that the real estate tax is no longer sufficient to enable municipalities to finance the entire relief burden. If the Federal Government is to retire from relief, new tax sources must be found by States or Cities. In many cases, Constitutional or Charter changes would be necessary. The State of Massachusetts is indeed reluctant to introduce new taxes in Boston's behalf.

If the States do not take such action, the broader and more productive Federal tax powers must continue to finance relief and the Federal Government's directorship over work-relief programs will be prolonged.

As to the third question, of political influence, a survey in Boston shows unmistakably that public pay rolls in a large American city, covering both direct relief and work relief recipients, can be used to control elections if these groups vote in a block. Boston's total governmental pay roll is made up as follows:

City Paid Employees	20,801
City Welfare Recipients	28,592
WPA Recipients	24,345
*State and Federal Employees	5,000
	78,738

*Estimated.

Municipal experts conservatively estimate that each individual on government payrolls, relief or regular, controls at the very minimum one extra vote beside his own and that in a majority of cases probably two additional votes.

Boston at its best usually produces about 300,000 votes on election day. Therefore the public payroll in this city controls at least 160,000 votes, or unquestionably a full 50 per cent of the vote cast, if regular workers and reliefers choose to solidify their ballots.

Furthermore, as the same conditions prevail in other metropolitan centers as in Boston, it would seem that public employees, abetted by relief payrolls, form the most powerful political nucleus in the United States today—a nucleus that may be able to keep its "friends" in power.

Boston Bankers To Hear Dean Lord

Plans for activities of the Boston Chapter, Inc., American Institute of Banking, will be discussed tonight at the official opening of the institute's 1938-39 season with the annual Consul's Dinner and Women's Rally at the Chamber of Commerce.

Nearly 300 bankers from in and around Boston will hear Dean Everett W. Lord of Boston University, who is guest speaker at tonight's dinner.

Customs House Cleaning Started

The long-deferred job of giving the Customs House Tower a general cleaning up finally began today when painters brought their ladders and other equipment to start on the task.

It probably will take 150 days to finish the job. The cost is estimated at $31,000. This figure also includes a steam bath for the original section of the Custom House.

Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's fast getting to the point where one has to be practically a connoisseur to really distinguish one fur from another in these new fall coats; the manufacturers can do such trick things with fur nowadays. Take the muskrat, for instance. Time was that a muskrat was a muskrat and nothing else but, and if you were wearing a muskrat coat, why there was just no doubt about it. Nowadays muskrat is likely to be "mink dyed." And so perfectly that it'll fool you for awhile. Unless, of course, you know all the tricks of the trade that really tell you what's what! Anyhow for those who like the looks of mink, but not its price, they're quite likely to find they can appease their mink appetite for as little as $129 . . . in a mink-dyed muskrat coat. From Chandler's. We like best of all the style that features the collar that starts with a mere nothing in the back and then comes along in the front and starts branching out into nice wing-like lapels. The shoulders are somewhat built out . . . enough to give that solid square look that most women are looking for, and the sleeves are perfectly straight, and quite wide.

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Distance Aids on Corn Cobs

We really are a bit late this year in reminding you that for purposes of consuming corn on the cob in a much more civilized fashion, there are always Schneider's "Kob Nobs" . . . those ticky little bakelite gadgets with prongs that fit into either end of the corn; thus keeping you at a distance (as far as your fingers are concerned) from all the gooey butter and salt. In gay colors . . . the green or yellow being particularly effective against the golden yellow of the corn. A box of eight costs a dollar. At B. F. Macy's, or Jordan's. Incidentally this item is put out by the same people who make the "cake breaker" . . . a prong-like affair that breaks its way through cake in a perfectly straight manner . . . yet leaves the cake practically intact. That is there's none of this business of crushing the cake together and rendering it doughy looking in the process. Which, to the woman who spends her good time in putting a cake together, means a lot!

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Plain Pump a Nice Setting

When you get right down to fine facts, there's nothing that looks more attractive on a woman's foot than a perfectly plain strip pump, is there? They're simple, there's never anything in the way of queer trimming that some man thought was pretty grand to mar its simplicity, and it really gives the foot a nice setting. (No pun intended!) Filene's have a good model that fits this description in their "Tango" . . . which is a pump that has a flexible instep. Which means that they have done away with the one item that often makes the foot "bind"; there being something like 11 tiny little slits right in the instep which makes things comfortable and give-y. Best of all though, women who distinguish themselves with widths as narrow as AAAAA (yes there are five of them) can be served. $6.50; up on the fifth floor.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature

Bay State Primary Drives

(Continued from Page 9)

who recalled his prolabor stand both as Governor and as Mayor. While many of the Union members felt that Mr. Curley is undesirable in some respects, they regarded his loyalty to the New Deal and his labor record as making him more useful to labor than the other candidates.

The CIO unions are especially bitter against Governor Hurley who ignored them in making labor appointments, picking his appointees solely from the State Federation of Labor. They looked askance also at Mr. Russell because of his attitude during a garment strike while Mayor of Cambridge.

In coming out for Mr. Curley, they have gone beyond the stand of the State Labor Federation, which was so torn between Mr. Hurley and Mr. Curley that it adopted a neutral policy at its Worcester convention.

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The Democratic gubernatorial battle is still "anybody's fight," with most observers granting Gov. Charles F. Hurley an edge because he is the incumbent, with all the advantages that implies, and because his opposition is divided between former Gov. James M. Curley and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly.

Despite the Hurley victory talk, word is spreading through the streets that Mr. Curley's strength is growing rapidly, and observers are finding it difficult to determine whether the "wildfire" talk is the usual Curley-created report or a report founded on political fact.

Accompanying the Curley rumor is another report that the campaign of Lieutenant Governor Kelly is collapsing, that he has run into reverses which make certain his defeat. If this rumor is true, it is possible the Curley strength is really increasing tremendously. But there is also the counter report that Mr. Kelly is a strong figure, who must not be counted out until the primary campaign is over.

Nor must one forget the presence of Richard M. Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge and former member of the United States House of Representatives in the Democratic imbroglio. Mr. Russell may benefit from the so-called "dog-fight" among the other three candidates and poll sufficient votes to capture the Democratic nomination.

Certainly Mr. Russell is profiting by the fact that the campaign addresses of the other three candidates contain practically no attack upon him, that the invectives of the campaign appear to be distributed by his opponents among his opponents.

From all appearances, as the last week of the campaign opens, the Democratic candidate who can convince the voters that he is ahead will start the trend toward him for the nomination. Therefore, the warning is not to sell any of the four Democrats short. Anyone of the four may provide the necessary trend-starting push.

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G. O. P. Indications

From all indications Leverett Saltonstall seems to be leading in the Republican fight for Governor, with Richard Whitcomb of Springfield his nearest opponent.

The Whitcomb campaign struck a possible snag last week when James Dempsey, his former manager, and several other paid workers deserted his camp, firing various charges on the way. Mr. Dempsey is former secretary to Sinclair Weeks, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Dempsey charged that the Whitcomb organization was employing "unethical tactics," that a financial fiasco in the organization was certain.

Whether Mr. Whitcomb has transformed the snag into a rocket to carry his campaign to new heights is not certain. But the former director of the Boston Municipal Survey Committee quickly charged the Dempsey walkout was part of a financial, social, and political pressure campaign against him. Mr. Whitcomb declared this campaign proved he was the candidate of the "rank and file."

Meanwhile, Mr. Saltonstall is quietly continuing his "hand-shaking" campaign, attempting to meet personally as many of the voters and workers as possible, and making very few speeches. He has as yet to make his first radio appearance of the campaign.

Frederick Butler, Chairman of the Essex County Commissioners, is still expected to run third in the Republican fight, while William H. McMasters, the former Union Party candidate, is expected to finish fourth in the GOP results. Mr. McMasters is campaigning as a staunch supporter of the Townsend Plan.

Furniture

(Continued from Page 9)

article for many years, it was said. Besides new adaptations of prism, etched and bubble glass, and onyx on metal standards, new lamp designs utizile Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.

Furniture Styles

"Swedish modern" appears to be one of the most popular furniture styles of the season. Its characteristics are pastel shades, high finish and simple styles. By contrast, however, there are a number of Boston and Salem rockers as well as the deceptive "rockerless" rockers on display. As usual, there are large displays of "history" tables and chairs. These are copies of famous historical and museum pieces. As far as new trends are concerned, Mr. Hinds said that there are more changes in finishes than in designs.

Streamlining has also been applied to the old-fashioned oil heater. Rising splendidly from a solid base on the floor, the newest model has glass walls so that one may see the flame inside.

New England is represented at the show in nearly every style and type of furniture. Its outstanding products, however, are baby carriages and velocipedes.

A fascinating attraction for housewives would be the gas range exhibits in the basement. One stove is equipped with a "teluvision" heat control which not only sets the oven temperature but also tells when the oven has reached it, and a "minute minder" which rings a bell when your cake is finished. As yet, nothing has been invented to take the cake out, cut, and eat it.

McNutt Denies Rift Talk

MANILA (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, America Commissioner, said Sept. 11 there was "no basis" to published reports President Roosevelt had called for his resignation or that they had exchanged views with some heat over the renomination of Democratic Senator Frederic Van Nuys of Indiana.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Movie Quiz Contest Picture
NORMA TYRONE
SHEARER • POWER
"MARIE ANTOINETTE"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN CIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A Georgs Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family.
BILTMORE THEATRE Air-Conditioned
W. 47th St. Eves. 8:45—50c to $3 Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

SONJA HENIE • RICHARD GREENE
in "MY LUCKY STAR"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 2 p. m.
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'y. Cir. 6-6230 Evgs. 8:40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:40—$1.10-$2.20

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned) Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail orders.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	600,000
Previous day	416,430
1938 volume to date	181,061,133
1937 volume to date	279,043,560

Market Dealings Slow as Waiting Attitude Prevails

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Awaiting a critical speech on the European situation scheduled to be made later today by Chancellor Adolf Hitler at Nuremberg, the stock market held its balance and even climbed a few timid steps up the recovery ladder.

Early uneasy action of the list was replaced before noon by higher prices, as buyers nibbled cautiously in slow dealings. At one time these advances ranged to 1 and 3 points in many leaders, but as the final hour approached top marks had been generally chipped down a bit. Turnover was less even than in recent slow sessions, running at the rate of around 600,000 shares.

Domestic markets followed the pattern traced by those in London, Paris and Amsterdam where the action was calm and price trends indecisive.

Curb shares swung both ways. American Gas & Electric advanced more than a point and fractionally higher were American Cynamid "B," Pantepec Oil, and Cities Service. National Steel Car slumped nearly 7 points on small turnover. Aluminum Ltd. dropped around 3 and Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil, and Niagara Hudson Power were a shade lower.

Bond Market Irregular

The bond market moved irregularly today. The general trend, in the active issues, was lower, with U. S. Government obligations and foreign loans particularly weaker.

Treasury loans were off around 6-32ds to around 10-32ds in the more active issues. Volume, however, was fairly light. The drop in governments, bond circles reported, was due primarily to readjustments in portfolios as a result of the new Treasury issue, with the European situation wielding some influence in the market, primarily as it affects large holders who want to get in a more liquid position to await outcome of the Sudeten controversy.

The foreign loan list kept pace in the decline with Treasury issues. Leaders in this group were off around a point or more.

Domestic corporate liens were pretty well mixed, with gains and losses in all the groups.

Among the railroad issues, fractional losers included Santa Fe 4s, of '95, N. Y. Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65. Up fractions to a point or more were Great Northern 4s of '46, Illinois Central 4¾s and Union Pacific 3½s of '71.

Small Business Men Urge U. S. Keep Out of War

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12 (AP)—A plea that America keep out of any possible European war was voiced today in a statement approved by the board of the National Small Business Men's Association.

The statement said:

"We urge our Government to serve notice on all European governments that the United States will take no part in their madness; that we will close our doors to traffic in war aid of any sort, and that the governments responsible for perpetuating war upon a helpless world will gain the enmity of the American people for generations to come."

The Association will begin its annual convention here tomorrow.

Wheat Values Show A Downward Slant

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (AP)—Despite uncertainty over the European political crisis, Chicago wheat values had a downward slant today from start to finish.

An increase of 3,983,000 bushels in the United States wheat visible supply total was noted. Little or no export interest developed regarding wheat from this country.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅜-½ lower compared with Saturday's finish. Sept. 61⅜, Dec. 62¾-⅞, corn ⅜-⅝ down, Sept. 51⅝-¾, Dec. 49½-⅝, and oats unchanged to ⅝ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market was extremely dull as most professional traders had sold out their accounts and anxiously awaited Herr Hitler's address. British and foreign government securities sold fractions to a point lower and trans-Atlantic shares finished unchanged to 1½ points down. Silk, motor, tobacco and rubber issues were weak and a heavy tone prevailed in the oil and mining sections.

Paris: Trading in the Bourse marked time with other European security markets and price movements were mixed at the close. French rentes finished 50 centimes up to 200 lower and Royal Dutch and Bank of France were slightly off. Suez Canal moved up about 200 francs on the day.

Liverpool: Wheat futures eased in late dealings on local liquidation, small cash demand and unsettled European conditions, and final prices were ¼d up to 1d lower. Early firmness was influenced by better shippers' offers.

Cotton futures lost 2 to 6 points, declining in sympathy with action of overseas markets, hedge selling and liquidation in the October option.

Railway Express Hearing Set

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has set for final hearing Sept. 29 an application by Railway Express for permission to revise its rate structure to increase revenues $10,000,000 annually.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
53¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	*1	52	51¾	51¾	+ ⅜
119¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)		41¾	41⅜	41⅜	Sep 10
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	7	10¾	10½	10¾	
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20	20	20	Sep 8
30	18⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	28½	28½	28½	
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	8	60	58½	60	+2
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1½	1	1	Sep 10
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	7	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1	1	1	
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 3
17⅞	6¾	Alleghan pf $30 ww	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	8	8	8	−1¼
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½
19⅝	17⅝	Alleg-Lud Steel	3	18½	17⅝	18½	+ ⅞
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	12	11½	12	S+1
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	3	179	177	179	+2½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 10
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
12	4½	Allied Strs	23	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ¼
68½	38	Allied St pf (5)	4	60¾	60½	60½	−3½
54½	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1½e)	12	48⅞	47½	48⅞	+ ⅞
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18	18	18	Sep 7
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	67	67	67	— ½
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	1	78	78	78	Sep 7
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	2	37	37	37	−1
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	98	98	98	— ½
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	−1
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	3	25	25	25	+ ½
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	Sep 8
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	13	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Aug29
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	118⅛	117	118⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 10
14⅞	9	Am Comi Alcohol	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	10½	10½	10½	Sep 9
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	5	4⅞	5	
6¾	4	Am European	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	2	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17⅝	17⅝	18⅜	Sep 10
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	5	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10⅞	10½	10½	Sep 9
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	24	23⅝	23⅝	Sep 9
43½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	43½	43½	43½	Sep 2
2¼	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 1
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	15	15	15	Sep 1
8¾	4⅛	Am International	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Sep 10
24¾	12⅝	Am Locomotive	3	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¾
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	57	57	57	−1
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	5	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
36¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	14	33⅞	33	33¼	− ¾
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118	118	118	−1
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	12	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	1	31	31	31	
37⅜	16½	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
17	9	Am Rad & St S	59	15⅞	15⅛	15¾	+ ½
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	11	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¾
20⅞	15¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	17	17	17	Sep 10
17⅛	7⅛	Am Seating	13	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+1⅛
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	32	47	45¾	46⅞	+1
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	133	133	133	−2
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55½	55½	55½	Sep 10
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	7	28	27¼	28	+1⅛
11¾	6⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	1	8	8	8	Sep 8
14	12	Am Store	1	13	13	13	Sep 9
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
20¼	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Sep 9
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	*16	140¾	140¼	140¾	− ¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	61½	61½	61½	− ¼
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	85	85	85	
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+ ⅝
13½	6	Am Water Wks	17	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W I pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Sep 9
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	5	37¼	36⅛	36⅛	−1⅜
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
43	23	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	77	33⅜	32⅜	33⅜	+ ¾
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	41½	41½	41½	Sep 1
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	17	17	17	Sep 9
19	10	Andes Copper	1	13	13	13	−1
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	− ¼
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 8
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	80	80	80	Aug 1
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	4	43¼	42½	43	+ ½
11	2½	Arnold Const (¾e)	1	10	10	10	Sep 10
2⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	2	6	6	6	
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	4	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug29
73½	56	Asso D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	73½	73½	73½	Sep 8
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Sep 10
42	2.1¼	Atch T & S F	14	35	34¼	35	+ ⅝
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	3	54½	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅜
7⅞	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	5	20½	20	20½	− ½
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14½	6½	Atl G & W ln pf		12⅜	12¼	12¼	Aug 24
24⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
109¼	101¾	Atl Refining pf (6)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅜
9⅞	8¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
48⅛	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	44	43½	43½	Sep 10
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	− ¾
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 10
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	Aug30
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	2	4½	4	4	

B

11⅜	5	Baldwin Loco ct	18	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	25	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	12	6⅝	7¼	8¼	+ ⅝
56	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Sep 8
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	10	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ½
13⅜	5	Barker Bros	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
13⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	25	17⅛	17	17⅛	
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅔e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep
96½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	*	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+8⅜
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	+ ¾
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27e)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	un 28
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	28	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
19	15¾	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
51¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	6	50	50	50	Sep 10
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	86	59⅛	57½	58⅜	+1½
16½	12⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅜
100½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	100	98¾	100	+2
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	3	22½	22½	22½	Sep 10
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	1	18½	18½	18½	−1⅜
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	17	16	15⅞	16	
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	10	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¾
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	26¼	26	26	− ¾
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	12	12	12	Sep 9
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	34	34¼	32⅝	34¼	+ 1⅛
4¾		Boston & Maine	1	24	24	24	−1½
16	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	24	24	24	−1½
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	18	9¼	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (3e)	37	33½	34¼	35¼	+ 2⅛
40¼	23	Briggs & Stratton(2½e)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Sep 9
40¾	24	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	−1
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅜	3⅛	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	8	8	8	Aug30
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¾
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	28	28	28	+ ½
21½	10¼	Bklyn Un Gas	2	17	17	17	Sep 10
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	32¾	32¼	32¾	Aug26
11½	5½	BrunswickBalk(½e)	6	10¾	10½	10½	Sep 9
12⅝	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	16	5⅝	5	5⅛	− ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	*5	33⅜	32	33	+1½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	8	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	7	18⅛	18	18	− ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	3	2	2	2	Sep 10
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug29
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21	21	21	Sep 10
4½	2⅝	Bu Cop & Zinc	2	3	3	3	
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	− ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	5	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	4	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	10	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
8¾	5	Canadian Pacific	10	6	5⅞	6	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	35	35	35	−3
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A		7½	7½	7½	Aug31
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	4	16½	16	16½	— ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	2	86	85½	85½	Sep 10
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	8	50	47½	49¾	+1⅛
106½	100⅛	Caterpil pf (5)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Sep 8
25¾		Celanese Corp	37	22¼	21½	22⅛	+ ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Sep 1
25½	13½	Celotex Corp	1	23½	23½	23½	− ½
29	19½	Cens Aguirre (1½)	2	21	21	21	Sep 6
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	15	4¼	4	4¼	
14		Cent R R N J	1	10	10	10	Sep 10
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Aug19
6¾	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 10
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	8	44¼	42⅜	44	
10⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	21	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 10
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	12½	Aug24
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	14	29½	8½	29½	+ ⅜
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	76½	76½	76½	Sep 3
48½	27½	Ches Corp (2.20e)	3	36	35¾	36	− ¼
1¼	⅞	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	Sep 10
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ¼
1⅜	¾	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¼		Chi & N West pf	1	3½	3½	3½	− ⅜
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 9
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep 7
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1	1	1	
16⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	9	15⅝	15	15¾	+ ⅝
37	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	−2½
44	27⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41½	40½	40½	Sep 9
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 9
12⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug24
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Sep 9
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	7	8¾	8½	8⅝	
77⅝	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (¼e)	154	74	71½	73¾	+1⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	8½	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
5½	2	City Stores	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	23¼	22¾	22¾	Sep 9
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	2	39½	39½	39½	
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	*1	20½	20½	20½	− ¼
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	1	129	129	129	+ ¾
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60⅜	60½	Sep 10
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	15	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ½
97¾	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	+ ¾
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	19	34¾	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14	14	14	— ¼
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	18	18	18	Sep 9
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	41	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	+1¾
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	4	13¾	13½	13½	−1
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	30	30	30	Sep 10
98⅛	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	85	85	85	Sep 10
51½	23	Coml Credit (4)	6	48¼	47⅛	48¼	+1¼
105¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Sep 2
56	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	8	51½	49¼	51½	+1¾
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	Sep 2
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	12	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	14	1½	1½	1½	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	2	36	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	42	25⅝	25⅛	25½	
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 8
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	5	27	26	27	+1
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8	8	8	Sep 9
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	9	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Sep 9
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	33	25¾	25¼	25½	
100	88⅞	Consol Edison pf (5)	5	99	98½	98½	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 3
8⅜	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	Sep 7
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	4	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	32	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
105⅝	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	Sep 10
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3½	3	3	Sep 7
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Aug29
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87¾	87⅜	87¾	Sep 10
17½	9¾	Container Corp	13	15½	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅝
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	5	21	20½	21	+ ⅞
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	10	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	− ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Sep 9
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112⅜	112½	Sep 7
11⅝	6	Cont Diam Fib	2	9	8⅞	9	− ¼
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	− ⅛
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	12	28⅞	28¼	28¾	+ ¼
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	17	17	17	Sep 8
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	2	68⅞	68⅛	68⅞	+ ⅜
170	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Sep 6
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	4	4¼	4	4	
38½	19	Crane Co	29	37¾	36½	37¾	+2¼
114¾	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	111⅞	110	111⅞	+1½
26⅜	21⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	26	26	26	− ⅜
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S

Commerce and Finance

Demand for Steel Holds Well Despite Holiday Interruption

Business and Industry

Weir Lauds Labor, Capital Relations In Great Britain

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Ernest T. Weir, the steel baron, commended the report of the President's Labor Commission on England, saying he believed Great Britain attained peace between employers and employees by eliminating coercion "from all sources."

"And I think it is a point of greatest significance that these peaceful and constructive industrial relations evolved without compulsory legislation of any kind," said the outspoken independent operator.

"There the Government refrains from throwing its power in the balance on the side of either employer or employee, but stands ready to give impartial assistance to both wherever required."

The Closed Shop and Check-Off

Mr. Weir has been the leading opponent of the Wagner Act in his industry. Associates estimate he has spent more than $1,000,000 in fighting that law and the labor act of the NRA. Hearing of the Labor Board's case against his Weirton Steel Company now is in its second year.

"Similarly, within the ranks of organized labor, more than a thousand unions of all kinds, craft, industrial and independent, seem able to get along with each other and with employers.

"The commission's report shows the closed shop and the check-off are exceptional, whereas in the United States, these are the principal objectives of most organized labor leaders."

The steel man said the contrast between English and American conditions could not be explained by statements that in England employers generally "accept the principle of collective bargaining."

"No one in American industry, so far as I know, is opposed to collective bargaining," he declared. "On the contrary, it is generally recognized employees not only have the right to bargain collectively but also that collective bargaining conducted in the spirit of fairness produces results for all concerned."

Attacks Wagner Act

Striking at the Wagner Act, Mr. Weir continued:

"The great lesson to be drawn from Great Britain's experience is that peaceful and constructive industrial relations may be expected only when permitted to evolve naturally and gradually, without coercion from any source; when the problems of industrial relations, which are purely economic, are not confused with collateral social ideals and political aims, and when Government remains neutral.

"Instead of Government remaining neutral, as in England, the Wagner Act was enacted to promote unionization. This law has been distorted in its administration by the Labor Board, into a campaign to force workers into national unions, and even more than that, into those unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"The basis of good industrial relations is co-operation, which is never achieved through the use of force, by Government, by employers, by unions or by anyone else."

Hearings on Coal Freight Increases Set for October 11

WASHINGTON (AP)—The railroads' plea for continuance of temporary increases in freight rates on bituminous coal will be heard Oct. 17 by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The commission, announcing the date, assigned Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison to preside. Oral arguments will begin Oct. 24 before the full commission, if testimony has been completed by that time.

The commission in October, 1937, authorized increased rates on bituminous coal ranging from 3 to 15 cents a ton, the increases to expire at the end of this year. The railroads recently petitioned the commission to continue the increases. During the first five months this year, the railroads said, the increases amounted to slightly more than $1,500,000 a month.

August Shipments Of Steel Below '37

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiaries in August totaled 558,634 tons, an increase of 117,064 over 441,570 in the preceding month but 549,224 below 1,107,858 in August last year.

Shipments in the first eight months of the year amounted to 4,010,558, against 9,908,884 in the comparable 1937 period, a decrease of 5,898,326 tons.

Pepperell Mfg. Commends U. S. Labor Relations Act

By the Associated Press

In reporting a net loss of $1,796,169 for the fiscal year ending June 30, the Pepperell Manufacturing Company commended the Federal Labor Relations Act.

The company, with cotton mills in Maine, Georgia, Alabama and Massachusetts, asserted the "law putting a floor on wages and a ceiling on hours" may be expected "to make the road more difficult for the unregenerate employer who chisels on hours or wages or both.

"We are not among those who believe such a law to be unwise, under present conditions," the annual report continued. "It constitutes, we think, a worth-while attempt to correct certain abuses which other methods failed to correct. We regret that the law did not go a step further and prohibit employment of women and minors under 18 on the so-called 'graveyard' shift between the hours of midnight and 6 a. m."

Steel Magnate

Ernest T. Weir
Chairman of the board of the National Steel Corporation.

USHA Expenditures Of $800,000,000 Go Mostly for Labor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The United States Housing Authority estimated that 75.5 per cent of its $800,000,000 appropriation would be spent for labor.

Nathan Straus, Administrator, making public the first break-down of estimated expenditures for the slum clearance and low-cost housing program, said it would provide 671,250,000 man-hours of direct and indirect labor. This is the equivalent of employment for 140,000 men for approximately two and one half years.

Mr. Straus' estimate of the total to be spent for wages included wages to be paid in producing and moving the building materials used in the projects. He said wages for direct employment on construction sites would be about $258,000,000.

The program is designed to result in 160,000 dwelling units and is to be completed by 1941. Mr. Straus predicted, however, that the evidence of benefits would be "so overwhelming" that the program would be continued.

Group Asks Court To See If Railroad Can Resume Service

CHICAGO (AP)—A committee of bondholders of the strike-bound Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee railroad asked the Federal Court to determine if major economies and higher passenger and freight rates would permit a profitable resumption of operations.

The road suspended service Aug. 16 after 1,300 employees quit work in protest against a 15 per cent wage cut.

The petition asked that A. A. Sprague, receiver for the road, be directed by the court to determine whether economies could be effected through a reduction of taxes, power costs, administrative expenses, interest charges and other fixed operating expenses. The petition also asked that the possibility of increased passenger and freight rates be explored.

Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward continued the hearing to Sept. 26, when Ralph Bradley, attorney for the receiver, asserted immediate action might interfere with efforts of state and national labor department conciliators to effect a settlement.

Earnings of 150 Utility Companies Analyzed by SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Financial statistics for 150 operating and combination holding-operating electric and gas utility companies have been made public by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Of these companies, all of which are subsidiaries of registered holding companies, only one failed in 1937 to earn interest on its funded debt. All but 16 of these companies were shown to have earned fixed charges and dividends on their preferred stocks during the year, while 42 were classified as having dividend arrearages on their preferred stocks.

Accompanying the study, which was submitted to W. O. Douglas, chairman of the SEC, by the Public Utilities Division of the commission, was a statement by C. Roy Davis, director of the utilities division, in which he said that the combined assets of the companies surveyed aggregated $9,563,686,059, "which is approximately 70 per cent of the total assets of all registered holding company systems." The 150 operating companies had combined in 1937 gross earnings of $1,442,350,455, he stated, and at the end of that year served 16,842,287 electric and gas customers in 22,306 communities.

Data From Annual Reports

"The data," Mr. Davis said, "were obtained principally from the 1937 annual reports to stockholders, and our calculations are the result of our best understanding and interpretation of such reports."

Bonds and debentures of the 150 companies were listed at $4,103,187,167, preferred stock at $1,540,052,469, and common stock, $1,908,135,635. The average rate of interest on bonds and debentures was 4.57 per cent, and the average dividend rate on preferred stock, 6.20 per cent. Total capitalization and surplus outstanding was put at $8,274,994,519.

Funded debt interest amounted to $187,667,422, taxes were $181,090,653 and requirements for dividends on preferred stock were $95,615,122.

There was wide variation in the figures showing the times which funded debt interest was earned. This ranged from a high of 10.80 to a low of 0.92 and had an average of 2.58. The times which fixed charges and preferred stock dividends were earned ranged from a high of 5.85 to a low of 0.43, with an average of 1.57; the return on common stock and surplus ranged from a high of 31 per cent to a low of minus 23.20 per cent for an average of 7.07 per cent.

Taxes Show Wide Range

There was also a wide variation shown in taxes, running from 20 per cent of gross revenue to a low of 5.52 per cent and an average of 12.55 per cent. Different rates in the taxes of various states were chiefly responsible for the wide range, it is understood.

The funded debt interest rate for the 150 companies ran from a high of 6 per cent to a low of 3.25 per cent, with an average of 4.57 per cent; preferred stock dividend rates ran from a high of 7.67 per cent to a low of 4.50 per cent, with an average of 6.20, while capitalization of property and investments ran from a high of 113.20 per cent to a low of 62 for an average of 95.20.

Financial statistics for the operating utility companies covered in the study summarized by registered holding company system of which they are members showed that the operating companies of only one system, the North Continental Utilities Corporation, failed to earn funded debt interest.

Under the same summarization the operating companies of only two holding company systems, the Utilities Power and Light Corporation and the North American Gas and Electric Company, failed to earn preferred dividends as well as fixed charges.

New Textile Fibre Said to Have Elasticity of Silk, Good Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. is experimenting with a revolutionary new textile fibre of an entirely different composition from any material now on the market. It is said to have the elasticity of real silk, can be spun very fine, and has unusual strength wet or dry, so that it can be used for full fashioned hosiery or for sewing thread.

The nature of the material is being kept a secret. However, it is understood to be a derivative of abietic acid made from rosin. In other words, it does not have a cellulose base as do the various forms of rayon now in use.

Some of the material has been shown to hosiery manufacturers, and experimental tests of its uses are being made. It is, of course, not as yet in commercial production, and will probably not be on the market for at least a year or more. Production costs are still high, as is always true in preliminary stage of a new chemical product.

If the new product is as successful as tests indicate, it may take a large share of the remaining market for natural silk, which now finds its chief use in full fashioned hosiery.

This is because no forms of rayon in general use have sufficient strength or elasticity to give satisfactory wear in better grades of hosiery. Those who have seen sample hose made of the new material say it is almost run-proof, due to the superior strength of the yarn.

Canadian Industrial Output Up in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was a slight increase in Canadian industrial activity in August over that of July, but the improvement was chiefly in the section benefiting first from large crops, namely consumption goods such as wearing apparel, according to A. E. Arscott, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

"It was not anticipated," Mr. Arscott said, "that the so-called heavy industries would immediately derive any new business from the welcome change in crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces, and it is therefore not unexpected that some members of this group experienced a further recession, which may continue for another month or two, by which time the influence of improved agricultural returns and of definite arrangements for new armament orders should be felt."

Chevrolet Plants Resuming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—Pressed metal and motor plants of Chevrolet division of General Motors Corp. will resume Sept. 12, with full crews of 8,000 men to be working by Sept. 14. The final assembly line here is likely to start work on 1939 models later in the month or early next month.

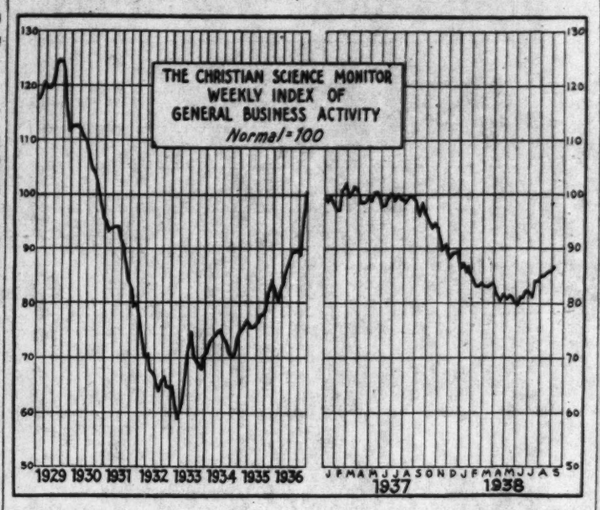
Phelps Dodge Head Sees Good Outlook for Copper

NEW YORK (AP)—Louis S. Cates, president of Phelps Dodge Copper Co., said he viewed the outlook for copper favorably but the company had no immediate plans to increase the present output of between 50 and 60 per cent of capacity.

The movement of wire and cable products into direct consumption channels is good at present, he said, adding that he did not believe large purchases of copper early in June had brought about overstocking in that department.

Mr. Cates returned from a trip to Europe Wednesday with the impression, he said, that copper consumption in foreign markets is holding up well and should continue on a satisfactory basis for at least another year. He said the large amount of electrical work in England and on the continent was taking much red metal.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Continuation of Business Rise



Continuation of the upturn in general business activity which began early in June was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index in the week ended Sept. 3. Rising to 86.4 (prel.) on Sept. 3, the index reached the highest level since Jan. 8 of this year. This compared with 86.0 on Aug. 27, and 98.9 on Sept. 4, 1937.

The advance in the index was due largely to a substantial gain in the miscellaneous freight carloadings series. Bank debits outside New York City showed a moderate increase while electric power production, the third component of the index, remained unchanged during the week.

The totals reported for both the carloadings and power series reached new peaks for the year. In the case of miscellaneous carloadings, the rise was greater than seasonal and the adjusted index rose to the highest level since early February while the advance in electricity production was in line with seasonal and trend expectations.

Bank debits showed a moderate gain over the previous week in excess of a seasonal rise, but in recent weeks the adjusted index for this series has shown relatively small variation from its current level.

Due to shutdowns over the Labor Day holiday, steel ingot production dropped off to about 40 per cent of capacity. With the resumption of activty following the holiday operations are expected to recover the levels of two weeks ago and further gains are anticipated.

A small decrease in automobile production during the week was attributed to holiday closings and the conclusion of 1938 output by one large producer.

Reports from the textile industry differ widely. While the demand for cotton textiles has eased due to the weakness in the commodity's price, the tendency in the woolen goods industry appears to be toward expansion. However, some mills are reported operating at a low rate.

Retail trade spurted forward last week to levels only slightly below a year ago and in some instances gains over 1937 levels were reported. Commodity prices remained relatively steady except for certain agricultural products.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sept. 3*	Aug. 27	Sept. 4
	1938	1938	1937
Combined index	86.4	86.0	98.9
Bk debits outside NYC	83.8	83.2	82.4
Elec power production	92.4	92.4	103.4
Misc carloadings	77.1	75.8	96.4

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market last week seemed wholly dominated by European news. Domestic business and politics were all but ignored. On Tuesday the market did nothing; on Wednesday it shot up on the premature news that the Sudetens would talk with the Czechs; on Thursday it turned dull again, and on Friday it tumbled on overnight news that the Germans were still insistent and other minorities in Czechoslovakia were also kicking up a fuss. For the week as a whole the market was sharply down and it seemed wholly due to Europe's troubles.

People here still start every discussion by agreeing that there won't really be any war and then go on to discuss the probabilities. General impression seems to be that if the European situation would only clear up the market would break out of its recent trading range on the upside, on the strength of the continuing good business news.

True, the business news hasn't been improving much for a fortnight. The business indices, after seasonal adjustment, are just about holding their own. Electric power output, for instance, showed an increase but it was only what was to be expected. Carloadings touched a new 1938 high but it was barely above seasonal expectations.

Equivocal Signs by Indices

Other indices gave an equally equivocal lead. And commodities for the most part backed and filled without trend. Wheat continued downward defying the war implications, then improved sharply Friday; cotton sagged slowly below eight cents. Copper was quiet waiting the August month-end statistics, due this week, with the trade expecting another cheering decrease in inventories.

Bullish opinion discounted all this equivocation, called it a breathing spell, and said business activity was "consolidating its gains." An early resumption of the uptrend is expected. For instance steel operations have leveled out between 40 and 45 per cent. Last week they were 40 per cent, which after allowance for Labor Day was as good as 45 per cent.

Steel scrap actually softened 25 cents at Pittsburgh. But they say that some fresh buying will come in as soon as fourth-quarter prices are announced; that the motor industry will soon begin ordering in volume; and that tin-plate operations have been phenomenally slowed by the fact that the price, due to be changed soon, has not yet been brought down to line with the rest of the list.

Technical Position Good

The stock market has now made six successive turns since it reached the 145 level on the Dow-Jones industrial share index July 25. The industrials have shown a triple top and a rising bottom—a good sign; the swings have narrowed and volume has slowed. This is something like the performance of last spring, when a narrowing market and shrinking volume foreshadowed the June 20 break-out. So such a break-out is expected again. Some people say it will come as soon as the European tension is definitely ended.

The continued sterling weakness is also a drag on the stock market. The classical interpretation of failing sterling is of course bearish, because it means stiffer foreign trade competition for us and a downward trend for those commodities whose prices are largely determined abroad.

Gold figures seem to indicate this weakness is greater than appears on the surface. Imports last week, including the $25,000,000 shipment on the Queen Mary, were of the same volume as those huge arrivals in June, 1937, at the tail-end of the European rush to take advantage of our $35.00 price for gold when it was feared it would be dropped.

British Support Sterling

It now appears that the British Exchange Equalization Fund has been selling gold direct to our Treasury. The purpose of this is, of course, to obtain dollars with which to buy sterling and so support the latter. Presumably the Fund is selling to the Treasury because the American Junior Stabilization Fund has used up its $200,000,000 turnaround fund in buying gold and is choked.

There is another oddity in the situation. The Treasury is in practice sterilizing the incoming gold, having bought and paid for about $400,000,000 of it out of bank credit without issuing gold certificates against it. Thus the present working balance of $1,600,000,000, huge as it is, is still artificially shrunk in appearance, and would rise to $2,000,000,0000, an altogether unprecedented figure, when, as, and if the Treasury chose to exercise its privilege of depositing gold certificates with the Federal Reserve for the gold bought this summer.

The new Treasury offering of $400,000,000 of 2½'s of 1952—1950 and $300,000,000 of five-year 1¼'s will still further increase the working balance, even without benefit of the gold certificates. The Treasury seems to be preparing itself for a sharp increase in its current cash deficits, as pump-priming gets under way this fall. The budget statement of the President in July anticipated total cash borrowings of around $2,400,000,000, of which the current offering will take care of about one third.

First New Money Since '37

This is the first new-money offering since June, 1937, the Treasury having financed itself since that time with Social Security revenues of its own and from the states, with sales of about $500,000,000 a year of baby bonds, and with the reactivated gold of the former Inactive Gold Fund.

A heavy over-subscription is expected. This is the first time in two years that the Treasury has shortened the maturity of its bond offering. Last June it offered 2¾'s of somewhat longer maturity. No particular significance seems attached here to this change. It is important, however, that the Treasury chose to sell bonds instead of re-increasing its outstanding bill issues, for as Secretary Morgenthau stated last week, its bill issues now cost it about 1-20 of 1 per cent.

After the announcement there was some selling in the Treasury list, presumably to bring it down into line with the new offerings. Friday and Saturday some sales appeared from free riders. Treasury issues have been slightly weak in the last month. Nevertheless the terms of the new offering are only a shade less favorable to the Treasury than the best it ever received, in December, 1936.

Steel Activity Off Last Week, Due to Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—With demand continuing to improve gradually, a rebound in steel production appears assured this week, according to the magazine Steel. While markets have snapped back from the lull occasioned by the recent holiday interruption, last week's curtailment caused a recession in the producing rate of 3 points to 41½ per cent of capacity, says the review.

Pittsburgh district was unchanged at 32 per cent, but Chicago dropped 2 points to 38 per cent, eastern Pennsylvania was off 2 points to 31 per cent, Wheeling was down 5 points to 49 per cent, Cincinnati declined 5 points to 60 per cent, St. Louis receded 3 points to 42 per cent and Youngstown was off 1 point to 44 per cent. New England rose 10 points to 60 per cent and Cleveland was up 2.5 points to 43.5 per cent. Unchanged rates were reported for Buffalo at 49 per cent, Birmingham at 56 and Detroit at 67.

Further Upturn Awaited

"Producers are confident that the July-August upturn in business will be extended through September, counting on the automotive industry, building and heavy engineering construction and miscellaneous consumers for chief buying support," says the magazine.

"The fact that steelmaking lately has been well maintained in the face of only small automotive realeases is regarded by mills as encouraging. Substantially larger shipments to motor car interests are looked for shortly and are expected to give a decided boost to mill schedules.

"Automobile builders slowly are swinging into production of new models. Last week's output declined 4.80 units to 17,485 cars and trucks, but both General Motors and Chrysler increased their output despite the holiday.

"Steel consumers in most instances are content to order material only a short distance ahead, hence mills are under little pressure to name prices for delivery far in the future. However, a definite policy concerning quotations over the balance of the year is being formulated.

Railroads Buying Little

"Railroads give indications of contributing little to the anticipated additional improvement in steel bookings over coming months, although the necessity of making some improvements to tracks and cars is expected to be productive of more business in heavy products than has been received the past few months. Other outlets for plates and shapes are more promising, with a number of large building and engineering projects pending and in prospect and smaller inquiries for both public and private work fairly encouraging.

"Outstanding in recent orders for concrete reinforcing bars is 10,000 tons for three California projects. These include 4,300 tons for a Los Angeles parcel post building, 3,750 tons for Hansen dam and 2,000 tons for United States engineers, Los Angeles. United States maritime commission will take bids next month on cargo boats, each involving about 4,000 tons of hull steel. As many as 12 may be ordered," concludes the survey.

Iron and steel composite held last week at $36.50, with the finished steel composite also unchanged at $57.20.

At the meeting of the commission of comptoirs of the international steel cartel, held in London last week, it was decided to make no changes in export prices of all steel products for any market.

Short Interest Is Reduced in August

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced the total short interest as of the close of business Aug. 31 amounted to 729,480 shares, the smallest reported since Dec. 31, 1934, when the figure was 714,234 shares.

A month earlier total short interest was 833,663 shares, indicating traders covered short commitments to the extent of 104,183 shares in the month.

The compilation in individual stocks showed there was a short interest in U. S. Steel as of Aug. 31 of 44,025 shares against 56,538 at the end of July and that in Chrysler amounted to 52,496 shares, compared with 62,865 in the preceding period. The two stocks are among the most active on the exchange.

Quebec's Industrial Output Second Largest in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Quebec Province although generally considered as essentially agricultural ranks second in the Dominion for industry. Figures just released show that the value of manufactured goods of Quebec for the year 1936 rose to $863,687,389, an increase of 12.3 per cent over that of the previous year.

Quebec in the field of industry ranks next to Ontario and provides 29 per cent of the total value of Canada's manufactured goods. The production of pulp and paper predominates. Apart from providing about 10 per cent of the gross value of products manufactured in Quebec, the industry supplies nearly 48 per cent of all the production in Canada. Agricultural Quebec is important, but industrial Quebec is not to be disregarded, and Montreal is the center of Quebec's industrial activity.

The population of Montreal today is estimated at 1,427,738 and the city covers 50 square miles. The latest available figures as regards manufacturing are those of 1935, when the number of plants was 2,346, value of products $385,547,972, and the amount of capital invested $382,332,791.

FHA Mortgages Up 84 P. C. in August

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Housing Administration said it accepted for insurance in August mortgages totaling $67,377,900, an increase of 12 per cent over July and of 84 per cent over August, 1937. About 70 per cent, it said, covered new homes.

The FHA insures loans made by financial institutions for home construction and property improvement.

U. S. Cotton Mills Are Now Regaining Philippine Market

WASHINGTON (AP)—United States cotton manufacturers are regaining the Philippine market for their goods, the Commerce Department states.

American shipments of cotton piece goods to the Philippine Islands in 1937 were valued at $10,903,000, an increase of 68 per cent over 1936. The large increase in use of American cotton goods, officials reported, was due principally to reduced competiton from Japan and China and "better demand from generally higher purchasing power."

"Reports for the early months of 1938," officials added, "indicated shipments of cotton goods were continuing on the increase."

"Toward the close of 1937," the Commerce report continued, "American exporters were receiving orders for types of piece goods they had not shipped to the islands for years."

Japanese cotton goods imports fell short of the quota established by a voluntary agreement between American and Japanese cotton manufacturers.

The report also showed shipments of leather from the United States to the Philippines increased from $818,000 in 1936 to $1,415,000 in 1937. Boots and shoes shipped to the islands increased in value from $207,000 in 1936 to $243,000 in 1937 although the number of shoes exported from 119,000 pairs to 117,000 pairs in 1937.

Carloadings Reach New High for 1938; 19.2 P. C. Under 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—For the second successive week, carloadings reached a 1938 high last week.

The Association of American Railroads reported 648,039 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the Sept. 3 week.

This was an increase of 27,528 cars, or 4.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 153,500, or 19.2 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 336,471, or 34.2 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	—Increase over— Last week	Yr. Ago
Misc freight	257,865	13,069	†64,015
Less-than-carlot merchandise	155,143	4,143	†16,989
Coal	116,576	12,210	†18,967
Grain and grain products	42,022	†3,367	4,755
Livestock	14,645	858	100
Forest prods	30,093	†796	†7,527
Ore	26,593	1,076	†45,822
Coke	5,102	335	†5,055

†—Decrease.

Sees Canada's Wheat Export Surplus Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated that Canada, one of this country's major competitors in the world's grain markets, would have a surplus of 282,000,000 bushels of wheat for export during the current marketing season.

This estimate compares with 92,957,000 bushels, including flour, exported last season, and 195,224,000 in the 1936-37 season.

The bureau's estimate was made on the basis of a Canadian official forecast of a 358,433,000 bushel crop. The production last year was only 182,410,000 bushels because of drought and insect damage.

Both Canada and the United States have inaugurated wheat export subsidy programs designed to stimulate sales of surplus grain in foreign markets.

Week's Auto Sales Below Last Week

DETROIT, Sept. 9 (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports said the production of motorcars this week would total 17,485 units, compared with 22,165 last week. It attributed the decline to the loss of production due to Labor Day inactivity and the conclusion of 1938 output by one large manufacturer.

Production for the week ending September 11 last year was 59,017 units.

Prince Sees Improvement In Meat Packing Trade

CHICAGO (AP)—Frederick H. Prince, chairman of the Armour & Co. board, said in an interview business had improved and would be still better.

The Boston capitalist would not predict that the meat packing concern would finish its fiscal year October 30 in the black but he intimated he still hoped this might be the case.

"Our business during the past few months has been more nearly on the basis we would like to see it than was the case in the first six months of the fiscal year. A substantial part of the early losses has been recouped and with Autumn coming on conditions give promise of improving further. Our sales volume is increasing."

Mr. Prince said the company contemplated more economies. An increase in livestock supplies was expected soon.

"The outlook is for better business next year than was possible this year," he said.

FDIC May Insure Banking Deposits Above $5,000 Limit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Chairman Leo T. Crowley disclosed today that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is studying the possibility of insuring bank deposits above the present $5,000 limit.

Today's mails carried to the 13,719 insured banks of the country a questionnaire asking the number of their deposit accounts below $5,000, between $5,000 and $10,000, between $10,000 and $25,000, and over $25,000. Mr. Crowley, recalling that Chairman Steagall (D) of Alabama of the House Banking Committee advocated the increase, said the FDIC wanted to find out how much an extra risk would be involved.

Mr. Crowley declined to commit the corporation in advance of the survey, but he expressed belief that if the additional risk was very small, there would be little or no objection to increased insurance.

Previous estimates have shown that 95 per cent of the nation's deposits are covered by the $5,000 insurance now provided, but no recent studies have been made and deposits since have grown to the near record total of about $47,500,000,000.

The talk of higher insurance, Mr. Crowley explained, is not due to any weakness in the banks. He said they were in excellent condition. Despite the business recession, he said, only 38 banks suspended in the first half of 1938; five of them had not been able to get insurance.

Other banking proposals which may be discussed during the next Congress include a request of the Federal Reserve Board for more power to control credit inflation by boosting reserve requirements, the bill of Senator Glass (D) of Virginia to prevent further growth of bank holding companies, and consolidation of the three Federal bank examining agencies.

Reserve Board officials believe any upturn in business has not progressed far enough for them to determine what, if any, new credit controls are needed.

The Glass bill may be studied in connection with the current investigation of monopoly.

The Administration is divided on what consolidation of bank examining duties should be made. The FDIC, the Reserve Board, and the Comptroller of the Currency examine different sets of banks and exchange figures, so that most officials do not regard the apparent duplication as serious.

British Monetary Expert Sees Need For Drop of Pound

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Those who envisage a sterling exchange materially lower than the traditional $4.86 2-3 rate include Mr. William Martin Wiggins, Chairman Monetary Policy Committee, Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Manchester.

In a statement of August 31, 1938, Mr. Wiggins says: "As a result of the deflationary policy which was being pursued in the United States during the early months of 1937, the American level of prices of primary commodities slumped by 33.9 per cent, between April, 1937, and May, 1938.

"This fall in the value of primary commodities was transmitted to our own system through the medium of a relatively stable dollar-sterling exchange, the fall in Great Britain being 24.5 per cent during the same period. Here we find an adequate reason for the sudden and disastrous falling off in our export trade."

Mr. Wiggins goes on to say that the most urgent task of the moment is to adjust exchange so as "to make the pound sterling a more reliable means of payment redeemable only in British goods and services when we pay it out on account of goods imported."

Government Issue Far Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau has announced cash subscriptions totaling $4,488,000,000 were received for the $400,000,000 of Government 2½ per cent bonds offered this week.

Cash subscriptions of $3,051,000,000 were received for the 1½ per cent notes offered for sale.

Subscriptions for the bonds in amounts up to and including $1,000 were accepted in full and those in amounts over $1,000 were limited to 10 per cent of the totals asked, but not less than $1,000.

Subscriptions for the notes in amounts up to an including $1,000 were accepted in full and those in amounts over $1,000 were limited to 11 per cent of the totals asked, but not less than $1,000.

Lockheed Earnings Show Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"Third quarter earnings of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. will be considerably ahead of the comparable period of 1937," Carl B. Squier, vice-president of the company, stated as he sailed on the R. M. S. Queen Mary. "July figures of Lockheed showed a nice margin of profit," Mr. Squier stated, pointing out that development costs of the Lockheed Model 14 transport plane were taken out of the six months' earnings.

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley Street, Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS
SEPTEMBER 15
Deposits received by mail.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	3½	3½	3½
800	Alum Co Am	112½	108¾	112
300	Alum Ltd	118	115	118
100	Am Airlines	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
200	Am Box Board	9½	9	9½
25	Am Cit P&LA (1½h)	25¾	25¾	25¾
500	Am Cit P&LB	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1700	Am Cyan B (.60)	24¾	23½	24¾
400	Am Gas & El (1.40)	25½	24½	25½
25	Am G&E pf (6)	114	114	114
500	Am Gen	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Am Lt & T pf (1½)	24¼	24¼	24¼
300	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Am Republics (.10e)	9	9	9
1300	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Arctur Rad Tube	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Ark Nat Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	6½	6½	6½
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1700	Asso G&El	1⅛	⅞	⅞
400	Asso G & El A	1⅛	⅞	⅞
6000	Ass G&El war	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Atl Cst Fish	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Atlas Corp war	1⅛	⅞	⅞
400	Atlas Paly	16	15½	16
300	Austin Silver M	½	-	⅜
100	Aviation & Tran	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Babcock & Wil	24½	24½	24½
100	Badw Loco pf (2.10)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Baldwin Loco war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Bardst'n Dis	1	1	1
100	Basic Dolomite	5½	5½	5½
100	Bath Iron Wks	7	7	7
800	Bellanca Aire	6¾	6¼	6¼
500	Bliss (EW)	11⅞	11½	11⅞
200	Bowm-Bilt H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Breeze Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Brewst Aero (.20e)	5¼	5½	5¾
400	Bridgpt Mach	6⅞	6½	6⅞
10	Bridgpt Mach pf (7)	77	77	77
200	Br-Am T reg (.82e)	24¼	23⅞	24¼
100	Brown P&W	6¼	6⅛	6½
900	Brown Rubber	5½	5¼	5½
200	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	20	20	20
300	Bunk Hill & S	15¾	15½	15⅝
100	Burry Biscuit	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Calamba Sug(1.60a)	21	21	21
100	Can Marconi	1	1	1
500	Carib Syn	1	1	1
10	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	80	80	80
200	Carrier Corp	22½	22¼	22½
100	Casco Prod (1½e)	16	16	16
400	Catalin Am	3¼	3½	3¼
100	Cen & SW Ut	1½	1½	1½
10	Cen NY Pw pf (5)	81	81	81
400	Cen St El	¼	¼	¼
50	Cen St El 6% pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Cen St El 7% pf	8	8	8
100	Chamb M W St	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Childs pf	43¾	43¾	43¾
200	Cities Service	6	6	6
200	Cit Svc pf	34	33½	33½
200	City Auto Stpg	7	7	7
200	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Club Al Uten	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Colon Develop	2½	2½	2½
100	Colum O&G	3	3	3
25	Com Pub Svc (11⅓e)	20½	20½	20½
800	Cons Biscuit (.35e)	7¾	7	7¾
600	Cons Coppermin	6	5⅞	6
100	Cons Gas Ut	11	11	11
300	Cons Sil Corp	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
100	Cont Roll & Stl	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1900	Kreole Pet (1⅜a)	20¼	20	20¼
200	Cooker-Wh El M	6	6	6
100	Crown Drug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cuneo Press (2)	36½	36½	36½
100	Dejay Strs	4½	4½	4½
100	Domin Stl & Coal	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
50	Draper Corp (5e)	60	60	60
500	Dubilier Cond	1	1	1
500	Eagle Pic Ld	10½	10¼	10½
100	East Gas & F	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	East G&F 6 pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	East Sta Corp	1	1	1
200	Easy WashMB	3	3	3
2200	El Bond & Sh	7	6¾	6¾
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	52½	52½	52½
100	El Pow As	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	El P&L 2 pf A	28	26	28
25	Elect Sh pf (6h)	61¾	61¾	61¾
100	Emsco D&Eq (.55e)	9	9	9
100	Equity Corp	11-16	11-16	11-16
300	Esquire-Coron(1.20a)	11½	11½	11½
50	Eureka Pipe L (2½e)	20½	20½	20½
100	Falstaff Brew (¼e)	7	7	7
400	Fanny Farm (1e)	19½	19¼	19¼
100	Fansteel Met	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Fidelio Brew	¼	¼	¼
1700	Fisk Rub	9	8½	8⅝
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (13⅛k)	52¼	52¼	52¼
200	Ford M Can A (1)	21½	21	21⅜
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Ford Ltd	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	GFen Alloys	½	½	½
600	Gen Invest	12	12	12
100	Gen Tel	48	48	48
100	Gen Tel pf	9	8¾	8¾
600	GlenAlden Coal (¼e)	6	5⅞	5⅞
900	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gorh Mfg vtc(13¢e)	18¼	18¼	18¼
300	Grand Nat Films	⅛	-	⅛
200	Gray Tel P S	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	Gt Atl & P pw(3½)	56½	56½	56½
300	Greenf T&D	7	7	7
700	Grumman AirE(¼e)	12¼	11¾	11¾
1100	Gulf Oil (⅝e)	40	39¾	40
100	Hall Lamp	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Harvard Brew	1	1	1
100	Hat Corp Am B	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Hazeltine (3)	18½	18½	18½
100	Hearn D Strs	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Hecla Min (.15e)	9	8⅞	9
100	Hewitt Rub (.45e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Holohane (¾e)	13½	13½	13½
100	Horn & Hard (1.20)	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
600	Humble Oil (1¼e)	66	65½	65⅞
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	13½	13½	13½
300	Ill Iowa Pow	2½	2½	2½
500	Imp Oil Ltd (1½a)	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛
100	Imp Tb Can (.52½e)	15	15	15
25	Indnpls & L pf (6½)	96½	96½	96½
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	63⅞	63½	63⅞
400	Internat Pet (1½a)	25¾	25⅝	25¾
600	Inter Radio (½e)	11	10½	11
100	Inter S Raz B	½	½	½
100	Inter Ut war new	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Inter Vitamin (.27½)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Iron Firem vte (1.20)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
300	Jacobs (F L)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Kingston Prod	2½	2½	2½
25	Keppers Gas pf (1½e)	70	70	70
400	Lake Shore M (4)	49¾	49½	49⅝
300	Lakey Fdy & M	2⅞	2½	2⅝
100	Lehigh C&N	4½	4½	4½
300	Leonard2Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Lion Oil	22	21¼	22
100	Lockheed Aire	13¾	13	13½
100	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Long Is Ttg	1	⅞	1
30	Long Is L pf (3½)	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	Loudon Pack	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Louis L&E (.40)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Lucky Tiger (.04e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Lynch Corp (1½e)	36	36	36
100	Majestim Rad & T	1	1	1
200	Marion St Show	4¾	4¼	4¼
200	Master Elec	15	15	15
200	McCord Rad B	2	2	2
400	McWill Dredg	16½	16	16⅜
25	Mead John (3a)	124½	123¼	124½
200	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Mich Bumper	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Mich Stl Tube	8¾	8¾	8¾
25	Midvale	62	62	62
200	Midwest Oil (1)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
100	Midw Pip & S (.85e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Molybdenum	5½	5⅜	5⅜
60	Montg Ward A (7)	159¼	159	159¼
500	Moore (T) Dis	⅛	⅛	⅛
1900	Mount City Cop	6⅛	6	6¼
100	Murray O Mfg (.15e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Nat Auto Fib	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Nat Bellas Hess	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	12	12	12
200	Nat P & L pf (6)	60	60	60
200	Nat Stl Car (11½e)	55	55	55
200	Nat Tun & Mines	2	1⅞	2
300	Nat Un Rad	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	109	109	109
50	N E P A 6 pf (13½k)	51½	51½	51½
300	N J Zinc (1½e)	63¼	63¼	63¼
200	Newmont Min (1½e)	71¾	71	71¾
300	NY Merchand (.40)	7½	7⅜	7½
20	NY P & L $6 pf (6)	98	97	97
100	NY Transit (¼e)	4	4	4
6	Niag Hud Pw	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Niag Hud A war	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Niles-Bem-P (1½e)	37¼	37¼	37¼
100	Nipissing Mns (.15e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Noma Elec (.40e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Nor Am L&P pf	43	43	43
10	Nor Ind PS 6% pf (6)	68	68	68
100	Nor Pipe L (.20e)	5	5	5
100	Ohio Brass B	25	25	25
100	Oldetyme Dist	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	28½	28¼	28½
100	Pac Pub Svc	6	6	6
200	Pan-Am Air (¼e)	14¼	14	14
1300	Pantepec Oil	4¼	4⅛	4¼
100	Pender Gr B	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Pennroad (.15g)	2	1⅞	2
100	Penn Traffic (.22½e)	2	2	2
50	Pepperell	68	68	68
200	Phoenix Sec	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Phoen Sec pf	13½	13½	13½
300	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8¾	8½	8⅝
400	Pitts Pl Gl (¾e)	99	98½	98½
100	Polaris Mng	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Potrero Sugar	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Premier Gld (.12)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Prosperity Co B	5½	5½	5½
100	Quebec Power (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Root ePt	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Rustless I & S	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Ryerson & Haynes	1	1	1
500	St. Regis Pap	3	3	3
50	St. Regis Pap pf	55¼	55¼	55¼
200	Samson Unit	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Scovil Mfg	21½	21½	21½
200	Scullin Stl war	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Selected Indus	1	1	1
100	Sel Ind pr (5½)	71	70	70
100	Sentry R Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Seversky Aire	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Shattuck-Denn	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Sherwin-Wms(2e)	102	102	102
400	Simmons Hdr & Pt	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Singer Ltd(.28Be)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Solar Mfg	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Sonotone(.05e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Spar Mfg	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Sup Oil pf (1¾e)	38½	38	38
400	So C Ed $ pf (1¾)	28	28	28
100	So C Ed C pf (1¾)	25½	25½	25½
600	Sou Union Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Stand Inv pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	St Oil Ky (1)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Stand Prod	9	8⅞	8⅞
2100	Stand Stl Sprg	16	15⅜	15⅜
100	Sterl Alum Prod	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	Sterling Brew (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Stetson (JB)	71½	71½	71½
100	Stinnes (H)	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Sunray Oil (.05e)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
100	Superior Oil Cal	39½	39½	39½
200	Taggart	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Tastyeast A	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Taylor (E) Dist	4	4	4
1100	Technicolor (½e)	20	19¾	19¾

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Texon Oil&L (.60e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Thew Shovel	15¼	15¼	15¼
200	Tilo Roof	10⅞	10½	10⅝
100	Toh Prod Exp (.275g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Trans-Lux	2½	2½	2½
300	Tubize Chat	11	10⅝	11
100	Tubize Chat A	32¼	32¼	32¼
200	Union Prem PS (1)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100	United Aire war	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1300	Unit Gas	3¼	3⅛	3¼
2300	Unit Lt&Pow A	2⅛	2	2⅛
200	Unit Lt & Pow B	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Unit Lt & P pf	19½	18⅝	19½
100	Unit Prof Sh	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Unit Prof Sh pf (1)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
400	Unit Shipyds B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	80	79¼	79¼
200	U S Foil B	5¾	5⅝	5¾
200	U S Lines pf	1½	1½	1½
100	U S Radiator	5	5	5
100	U S Rub Recl	2½	2½	2½
200	Un Wall Paper (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2½
100	Univ Corp vtc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Univ Prod (.30e)	16	16	16
25	Utah P&L (3½k)	39	39	39
200	Util Power&Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Utility Equit	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Waco Aire	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Wellington Oil	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
300	WentworthMfg(.10e)	3	3	3
50	West Md 1 pf	40½	40½	40½
100	Wilson-Jones (¼e)	8½	8½	8½
200	Wolverine Tube	6½	6⅜	6⅜
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Woolwth Ltd (.538e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
1300	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅝	7½	7⅝

Total stock sales today, estimated 100,000 shares; year ago, 575,145.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Ala Pow 5s '68	86	86	86
8	Ala Pow 4½s '67	79¾	79½	79½
4	Am G&E 5s 2028	108½	108¼	108½
9	Ark P&L 5s '56	97¾	97¾	97¾
6	As Elec 4½s '53	42	41¾	42
12	As G & E 5s '50	29⅞	29½	29⅞
3	As G & E 5½s '77	35	34¾	34¾
3	As G & E 5s '68	28½	27⅞	27⅞
2	As G & E 4½s '49 C	25¾	25¾	25¾
2	Atlan City El 3¼s '64	101	101	101
3	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	101	101	101
6	Baldw L 6s '50	79¼	79	79¼
3	Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
3	Bell T an 5s '57 B	119	119	119
6	Birm El 4½s'68	85	85	85
10	Birmingham Gas 5s '59	73¼	72	72
3	Caro P&L 5s '56	93	92¼	92¼
4	Cen Ill P S 5s '66 G	103	102¾	102¾
12	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	98¼	97	97
4	Cen Oh L&P 5s'50	99	98½	98½
12	Cen P&L 5s '56	92½	91½	91½
6	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	86½	84	86½
8	Cen St El 5½s'54	26¾	25½	26¾
4	Cen St El 5s '48	27	26	27
12	Cen St P&L 5½s'53	49	47	47¼
2	Chi Dist E 4½s'70	106½	106½	106½
8	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	44¼	44	44¼
1	Cities Ser 5s '69	61¼	61¼	61¾
5	Cities Ser 5s '66	66	66	66
2	Cities Ser 5s '58	60¾	60¼	60¼
1	Cities Ser 5s '58 reg	60	60	60
11	Cities Ser 5s '50	62½	62	62
8	Cities Ser Gas 5½s '42	101½	101¼	101¼
4	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	61½	60½	60½
12	Cit Ser Util 5½s '52	60	59½	59½
1	Co GELBs 3¼s '71	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	61¼	61¼	61¼
11	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	77	76⅝	76⅝
9	CudahyPack 3¾s '55	98½	98	98½
1	Det Int Br 6½s'52	3½	3½	3½
2	Det Int Br 7s '52	1	1	1
1	Det Int Br 7s '52 ct	1	1	1
4	Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	3	3	3
15	East G&F 4s '56 A	71½	70	70¼
5	Edison El Illum3½s'65	109	109	109
2	El Paso El 5s'50 A	104	103½	103½
1	Elmira Wat L 5s '56	107	107	107
1	Erie Lig 5s '67	105½	105½	105½
2	Fed Water 5½s '54	77	77	77
1	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	103½	103½	103½
16	Fla P&L 5s '54	92¼	91¾	92
5	Gary E&G 5s st	91¾	91¾	91¾
51	Gatin P 5s '56	103¾	103¼	103⅞
5	Gen W Wk 5s'43A	82	81	81
4	Geo Pow 5s'67	88	87¾	87¾
1	Great Nor P 5s'50 st	107	107	107
1	Hal E&W 5s'47A st	96½	96¾	96½
10	Heller(W)&Co 4s '46	93½	93½	93½
1	Hous Ltg &P 3½s'66	108	108	108
3	Ill Pow&L 5s'56 C	91	90½	91
4	Ill-Pow&L 6s'53	98	96¾	97
2	Ill Pow&L 5½s'54 B	94¾	94¼	94¾
2	Ind E 5s'51 C	81¾	81¾	81¾
1	Ind Svc 5s'50	49	49	49
1	Indnapls Gas 5s'52	68	68	68
5	Inters Pow 6s'52	33¼	32½	32½
37	Inters Pow 5s'57	53	52¾	53
1	Interst P Sv 5s'56 D	78	78	78
2	Interst P Svc 4½s'58	73	73	73
3	Ia-Neb L&P 5s'57	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	40¼	40¼	40¼
6	Jer CenP&L 4½s '61 C	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	Kan Pow 5s '47 A	102	102	102
19	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	99¾	99	99
10	Lex Util 5s '52	98	98	98
5	Lou P&L 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
10	Memph P&L 5s '48	93	93	93
5	Metro Ed 4s '71	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Metro Ed 4s '65 G	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Midland Val 4s '63	61¼	61¼	61¼
3	Mid St Pet 6½s '45A	88½	88½	88½
2	Minn P&L 4½s '78	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
6	Minn P&L 5s '55	-01¾	101½	101½
6	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	84¼	84¼	84¼
1	Miss Riv P 5s '51	108	108	108
1	Mo Pub Sv 5s '60	69	69	69
1	Munson SS 6½s '37 ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
2	Neisner Bro 6s '48	96¼	95¾	95¾
1	Nev Cal E 5s '56	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	4NE G&E 5s '50	51½	51	51
6	NE G&E 5s '47	53½	52¾	52½
7	NE Pw 5½s '544	89½	89½	89½
8	N Eng Pow 5s '48	88½	88½	88½
1	N Eng Pow Co 3¼s '61	105½	105½	105½
1	N Or P B 5s '457 st	93½	93½	83½
2	NY P&WL14½s '67	107¼	106¾	106¾
11	NY St E&G 4½s '80	95½	95¼	95¼
3	Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
2	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4	Nor Ind PS 4½s '70E	100	99¾	100
2	Nor West PS 5s '57	95½	95½	95½
2	Ogden Gas 5s '45	107	107	107
1	Ohio Pow 5s '52B	105½	105½	105½
6	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	96	96	96
5	OklaNatGas4½s '51A	103½	103¼	103½
1	Pac G & E 6s '41 B	114½	114½	114½
12	Pac P&L 5s '55	76⅜	76	76⅜
2	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	86¾	86¾	86¾
1	Pen El 4s '71 F	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	90	90	90
1	Pen Wat&P 5s '40	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	Phila El P 5½s '72	112½	112	112
4	Pitts Steel 6s '48	92	90½	90½
1	Portland G&C 5s '40	62½	62½	62½
15	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
4	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	110	110⅜	110⅛
1	Pub S N Ill 5s '66 C	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Pub S N Ill 4½s '81 F	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Pug Sd P & L 5½s '49	78¾	78¾	78¾
2	Pug Sd P & L 5s '50 C	74½	74½	74½
1	Pug Sd P&L 4½s '50 D	72½	72	72½
2	St. L Gas & C 6s '47	14½	14½	14½
1	Scripps 5½s '43	102	102	102
4	SEP&L 6s 2025 A	87	86	87
3	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
5	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	105	105	105
3	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60 B	106	106	106
1	So Cal Ed 4s '60	109	109	109
4	So Cnty G Cal 4½s '68	105¼	105	105
1	So West L&P 5s '57 A	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	50	49	49
5	Stand G&E 6s '51	48¼	48¼	48¼
7	Stand G&E 6s '66	48¾	48¼	48¼
10	Stand P&L 6s '57	48	46½	46½
2	Starrett Corp 5s '50	33¾	33½	33½
1	Ten Pub S 5s '70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Tex El 8 5s '60	93½	93½	93½
1	Tex P&L 4s 3022 A	99	99	99
12	Tex P&L 5s '55	102¼	101¾	101¾
1	Toledo Ed 5s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
9	Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	55¾	55¾	55¾
1	Unit L&P 4½s '74	71¾	71¾	71¾
1	Unit L&P 6s '75	74	74	74
1	Unit L&P 5½s '59	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	78¼	78¼	78¼
2	Unit L&Ry 6s '73 A	69½	69½	69½
1	Virg P S 5½s '46 A	89¼	89¼	89¼
2	Virg P S 5s '50 B	83¾	83	83¼
1	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	21	21	21
1	Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	107	107	107
20	Wash Ry&El 4s '51	109	109	109
1	West Pa El 5s 2030	102½	102½	102½
4	West Tex Ut 5s'57 A	91	90½	90½
1	Wis Min L&P 5s'44	104½	104½	104½
2	W Un G&E 5½s'55 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Wise P&L 4s'66 A	96½	96½	96½
6	Yadkin Riv P 5s'41	103¼	103¼	103½

Foreign Bonds

8	Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	47	45¼	47
4	Agri Mtg Bk 7s '51	25½	25½	25½
3	Bogota M Bk 7s '47 nw	25½	25½	25½
4	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	16½	16	16
9	Fin RM Bk 6s 61st	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Stinnes 4s '40 2d st	55	55	55

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (i) Acc

Pecora Ponders Mistrial Demand Of Hines Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Stryker had received permission of the Court to open up the full story of what happened at the investigation conducted by the 1935 grand jury, which, incidentally, turned out to be the "runaway Grand Jury."

Here are the two questions put by Mr. Stryker to Mr. Boston upon which Mr. Dewey hopes to justify his line of inquiry and salvage his case:

Just tell me the entire story of that March Grand Jury. I think it has been referred to as the Runaway Grand Jury.

Tell us your entire connection with that, your entire association with Mr. Wahl (an Associate District Attorney who helped Mr. Boston in the investigation) all that you recall about that. Would that general question give you an opportunity to tell me?

While Mr. Dewey insisted he was merely developing facts relating to, of justified by, those two questions, Mr. Stryker argued that he meant to cover only that part of the grand jury's inquiry touching upon the policy racket. Furthermore, the defense counsel contended that Mr. Dewey had been warned several times by the Court against extending his cross-examination of Mr. Boston beyond the limits of the policy racket.

Opening Postponed

Justice Pecora devoted the week end to study of the issues involved, informal discussions with two members of Mr. Dewey's staff who went to his Riverside Drive home to discuss some angles of the case, and to an examination of briefs submitted by counsel. This study extended into this morning when the Justice was forced to delay the opening of court while he applied himself to a last-minute memorandum of the defense.

Mr. Dewey's cross-examination of Mr. Boston was designed to show that Mr. Dodge had made only a half-hearted investigation of the charges against Mr. Hines and that Mr. Boston, a young law school graduate, was selected because he was the least experienced and least likely to do a good job.

Some observers have felt that Mr. Dewey would have done better merely to re-emphasize the fact brought forth by Mr. Stryker; namely, that there had been an investigation of Mr. Hines because of talk that even his friend, Mr. Dodge, could not ignore. This fact, coupled with Mr. Boston's testimony that the inquiry was stymied because J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, Schultz lawyer, could not be induced to talk, was favorable enough to the State, these observers hold. They contend that Mr. Dewey should have re-emphasized these facts and then stressed that in the present inquiry Mr. Davis is talking.

Mayor Rossi Seeks To End San Francisco Retail Store Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12 (AP) — Mayor Angelo Rossi called union leaders to his office today for an apparently decisive meeting in the Mayor's efforts to bring peace in San Francisco's retail store strike.

After a Sunday lull, hundreds of pickets were ordered back on duty before the doors of the 35 stores from which they were called out on a strike six days ago. All of the involved stores have continued to operate.

A number of minor disturbances have marked the strike, which followed the breakdown of negotiations for a new contract between the Retailers' Council and the Retail Department Stores Union (AFL) and allied unions. Three days after the strike was called, the unionists withdrew compromise proposals, indicating they would return to original demands for a 35-hour week and a union shop.

A statement by the San Francisco labor council special committee reiterated that the union was willing to arbitrate differences and "did everything to avert the strike." It charged that "the employers are intent upon smashing the unions."

Employers have contended that the union was trying to "dictate to management" through demands for the control of hiring.

Nine Balloons Off In Bennett Cup Race

LIEGE, Belgium, Sept. 12 (AP)—Nine balloons floated toward Germany yesterday in the 26th James Gordon Bennett race. Ernest de Muyter of Belgium, six-time winner in the international contest, was the first to take off. He left at 4:55 p. m. summer time (10:55 a. m., E. S. T.).

There was bright sunshine with a northeast wind turning to northwest. Besides Mr. de Muyter, Belgium was represented by Philippe Quersin and Captain Thonnard. Poland had three entries piloted by Antoni Janusz, Leszek Krzyskowski, and Stanislas Koblanski. French pilots were Charles Dolfus and Jean-Marie Crombez while Switzerland's entry was piloted by Erich Tilgencamp.

Quarter of Citizens In U. S. Matriculate

WASHINGTON (AP) — One-fourth of the United States' population—approximately 33,000,000 persons—will be going to school by the end of September, the Office of Education said Sept. 10.

Of these, about 22,400,000 will be enrolled in elementary schools, 6,750,000 in high schools, and 1,350,000 in colleges and universities. More millions will study in vocational night and part-time classes.

Aubrey Williams, Director of the National Youth Administration, announced that Federal assistance would be given 300,000 high school pupils and 125,000 college students during the school year.

U. S. Leads in Zinc

The United States leads the world in the production and consumption of zinc.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Up to 110% profit with Bonus selling sensational 21 folder $1 Assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery. 50 for $1 Personals. Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Special offers. Request sample box on approval and money making plan. TERRY STUDIOS, 602-A Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Winner! Earn extra money daily showing my Different Kind $1 Christmas Box. You make 50c a box profit; complete line box assortments; 50 for $1 Personals; no experience needed; free sample offer. SCHWER, Dept. H-239, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Big profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-53, Mass.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
VAN AND STORAGE
REX L. HODGES, Inc.
REAL ESTATE—RENTALS—INSURANCE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. 21 card $1. asst., Economy, Personals, Engraved, Religious, Humorous, Everyday, Gift Wrappings, Stationery. Good profits. Request samples. HEATHER GREETINGS, Springfield, Mass. S47.

APARTMENTS TO LET

7-ROOM HEATED APT., PORCH. 2 min. to station; quiet; convenient. CROYDEN, 457 Centre Street, NEWTON, MASS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Well-furnished 4-room apt., kitchen, bath, telephone, everything included; excellent private home; adults; heat, light, gas; $55 monthly. 809 10th St., N. E. Line. 6758-W. Fox.

COUNTRY BOARD

BEAUTIFUL, comfortable home in the country for one or two people; $10 weekly. MISS E. B. COLLINS, Avondale, Pa.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm, away from traffic; creek, lovely woodland, artistic home; splendid table, own cows; tennis, swimming; Americans desired; Sept., Oct. rates, $14 and $16. Booklet. MRS. C. E. ALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE married man between 30 and 40 years with general mechanical training or experience; references required. Write Box H-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REGISTERED nurse with Christian Science nursing experience wanted for resident executive position in well-established institution. Write Box X-70, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch. Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

PAYING GUESTS

LONGMEADOW FARM
RYEGATE, VERMONT U. S. ROUTE 5
17 Miles South of St. Johnsbury
GOOD FOOD, WELL SERVED, ALL HOURS
P. O. Wells River, Vt. Tel. 113, Woodsville, N. H.
OPEN YEAR ROUND
MR. AND MRS. ALFRED F. KENDALL

REAL ESTATE

NEW COLONIAL HOME IN NEWTON, MASS. in a quiet, accessible home community in the Waban section. 7 charming rooms, 2 baths and lavatory, basement game room and library. Large lot with many attractive shade trees. Superior construction and appointment will appeal to the most exacting buyer. Much reduced for immediate sale. The price will surprise you. Call MR. BROWN, Builder, Center Newton 3982 or 4480.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large, quiet, sunny room for 1 or 2 business people; meals if desired. WAKELIN, CIRcle 6906.

BOSTON, 26-22 Fenway—Beautiful rooms, meals optional; rate $5 per wk. and up. MR. ALPHIN, tel. KEN. 1574.

NEWTON, MASS.—To rent, room in private home in attractive residential district; 5 minutes walk from Auburndale R. R. station; $7.00 week; breakfast could be arranged. Tel. West Newton 0997-R.

N. Y. C.—Light, airy room facing East River; kitchen privileges; apartment with business woman; walk-up; reasonable. Write Box T-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 301 W. 108th St.—Delightful doubles, 3 windows, river view, water; kitchen privileges; singles; convenient all transportation. Garrett.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Real home; refined atmosphere; 1-2 adults; transient, permanent; unlimited phone; close church, capitol, station, transportation. 327 2nd St. N. E., Apt. 9. Lincoln 8050. Two flights up.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two pleasant rooms; ladies preferred; use of kitchen if desired. 1329 East Capitol. LIncoln 8442.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESWOMEN—New Fall line women's apparel; also children's "Dress Alone" garments; women of good background offered well paid position showing "Modern" garments to friends, acquaintances; selling outfit furnished; good commissions; write qualifications. Modern Manner Clothes, 45 W. 45th St., Dept. B, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOSTON—Young man, 21, desires position as chauffeur or elevator operator; reliable character; careful driver. KEN. 0159 evenings.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to lady, blind person or child; Christian Scientist preferred; useful in home; typing; $10 per week. 29 South Saint Paul's Road, Hempstead, Long Island, New York. Telephone Hempstead 2998-W.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DRAWING, color, painting, private or group instruction beginning Sept. 26. J. WM. S. COX, Jr. Phone Ken. 8742.

TEACHER, well educated, experienced, will coach in all public and some high school subjects, or accept position as governess. R. C. V., 609 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

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WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
Robt. G. Reed Co., Dorchester, Mass. Gen. 7880

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

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national advertisers phone National 2142
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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BEAUTICIAN
Complete BEAUTY Service
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Permanent Wave Specialist
GEorgia 6034
50c Service 605 Kennedy St., N. W.

Le Fevre Writers Service
907 19TH ST., N. W. Room 403
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Prompt and Courteous Service
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DIST. OF COLUMBIA

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(Continued)

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Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Row Houses and Stores
We own some property of this kind on which we can make you a very favorable proposition.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 TOWER BLDG. DISTRICT 9246

HATS *"That Are Different"*
All Styles and Sizes
REGULAR PRICE—$2.00
Open 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
By Special Request Introducing Better Hats for $3.00
LILLIAN M. GUSACK
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NEW and *USED* CARS
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For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
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"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
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Special Low Prices
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Slip Covers and Draperies
Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
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9 to 12 daily except Saturday
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190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

Langley's J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St
599 Congress St.
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212 Middle St
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call.

Reminder
Don't miss the good news.
SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES are selling this Fall at a new lowered price of only $8.75.
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
539 Congress St. Portland, Me.

Randall FUEL OIL McAllister COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2041 615 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Drink
Oakhurst Dairy Milk
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

Our Sportswear Section
Sponsors
MATEYS
Sweaters and Skirts in Matching Colors, 3.95 each
Ushering in new drama, new beauty, new luxury in your sweater and skirt costume with these exquisite matching shades—Teal Blue, Harvest Rust, Pine Needle Green or Tilian Tan. Sweaters of Brushed Wool in Brooks type. Skirts of smart Shetland Tweed. Sizes 14 to 20.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN

SILVER
New productions of all leading Silversmiths for complete table service
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

GIFTS
for All Occasions
Send a Gift
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Loring, Short & Harmon
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'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

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9:00 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Saturday
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Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store....41 Washington St.
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The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
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Featuring
STETSON HATS
"Stetson Special" . . $5.00
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Others from $3.95 to $7.50
Brown & Batchelder
50 North Main Street

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 320

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St. Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

QUAINT JEWELRY
New for Fall!
Jewelry, Gay and Colorful, With That Antique Look . . . Grand for Fall Clothes.
HARRY G. EMMONS

WOODEN SALAD BOWLS AND TRAYS
from $1.25 up
Hand Painted China Dogs 65c each
R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street

Standard Plumbing
American Radiator Heaters
Master Kraft Oil Burners
NELSON DANE
53 South Street Tel. 1046

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

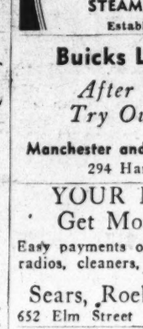
NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
GARRISSON HILL GREENHOUSES, Inc.
Garrisson Hill, Dover, N. H. Tel. 5

Let Us Check Your Car for fall and winter driving
Texaco Certified Service, Goodyear Tires and Tubes, Exide Battery Sales and Service.
JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue Tel. 57

Enna Jettick Shoes For Fall
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY



When in Need of Groceries, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Cakes, Bread, Cookies
Call 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
Old Dutch Cleanser
158 Washington Street We Deliver

DAERIS
Airconditioned Restaurant
Morrill Bldg., corner of Central Ave. and Third St.
Tourist Welcome
Best of Food, Courteous Service
Fountain Service

FALL SEASON HATS AND DRESSES
Are now ready.
Large assortment. Prices low.
MRS. E. J. MICHEL
Morrill Building

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LET US
SOLVE YOUR
LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Electrical Contractors
G. F. St. Lawrence and Son
71 HANOVER STREET

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Gelinas CLEANERS
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

NASHUA

New Fall and Winter Coats
Suits and Dresses now on display at The Smart Shop
Newest Material—Leading Colors—All Sizes—at Reasonable Prices
THE SMART SHOP
Exclusive but not Expensive

ASHLEY'S
FRESH FRUIT ICE CREAM
35 EAST HOLLIS ST. TEL. 950

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

Henry's Shoe Salon
(Henry G. Minsenberger)
Ladies' Shoes
Hosiery Handbags
24 Washington Square Tel. 298W

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
813 THAMES STREET TEL. 878
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
WORTH'S EAU DE COLOGNE
JE REVIENS DANS LA NUIT
Bellevue Ave.

Much-Trimmed Hats
The Order of the Day
GERMAINE MODES
136 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 306

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The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

For the Right College-Bound Clothes
NACHMAN'S
32 St. and Washington Ave.

PHONE US
When in Need of
COAL or OIL
SANFORD & CHARLES
VIRGINIA AVE. AND 35TH STREET

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

Willner's HOSIERY
Hosiery
Lingerie
Sportswear for Ladies
118 W. FREEMASON STREET
Phone 27257

RICE'S
Fashion Corner
Where Freemason Crosses Granby
"Always First to Feature the First Fashions First"

Holsveig Corset Shoppe
Foundation Garments and Brassieres Made to Order
Reasonably Priced Garments
A FULL LINE OF READY MADE GARMENTS
118 W. FREEMASON ST. PHONE 27257

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKLEY 9114

GRANT ELECTRIC CO.
430 BOUSCH STREET
Home of
GENERAL ELECTRIC

RICHMOND

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-113 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd Park Blvd. Tel. 30193
"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

Clover MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

For Fine Stationery
Books and Greeting Cards
CALDWELL SITES CO.
105 S. Jefferson Street

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

Lazarus
STYLE SHOP
510 So. Jefferson Street

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

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Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
"A Merchandising Service That Enables You to Buy With Confidence"

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Brown's apparel
WOMEN'S MISSES'S JUNIORS
946 FOURTH AVENUE

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Av. 741 Sixth Av.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

P. W. BOCKWAY S. C. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
Estimators Consultants
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th St.

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2868
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
HUDSONIA CLOTHES
Father and Son choose Hudsonia clothes for smartness, fit and value.

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Home Builder and General Contractor
R. H. RAE
11504 97th Street Phone 72785

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Real Estate
Insurance Rentals,
Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers
Hudson's Bay Company
For Quality, Satisfaction and Service
Mail orders filled by the Hudson's Bay Company in Edmonton.

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Incorporated 2nd May, 1670
"DICTATOR"
Electric Long and Short Wave
RADIOS
Outstanding Quality . . Style . . Tone . . Performance
Radios, Fourth Floor, The Bay

Just Real Good Cleaners
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 87-647
You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, LTD.

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada
Call and see the new Fall Knits at
C. DILNUTT'S SPORT SHOP
Millinery
E. M. ISBISTER
Hats of quality and smartness moderately priced.
309 SMITH STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. - 5 p. m. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk. Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Robinson's

are Hamilton headquarters for

NU-BACK CORSETS

—the foundation of fall smartness

$3.95-$8.95

Our Expert Corsetieres know the answer to every figure problem.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

RCA-VICTOR

RADIOS, RECORDS AND RECORD PLAYERS

BERT RYMAL

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

116 King St. E. 2-3566

Prices FLOWER SHOPS

471 KING ST. E. PHONE 2-1186

Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery

THE EMERALD LUNCHEONETTE

Next door is under same management

CANDY and ICE CREAM

JAMES TASKER

Haberdasher and Clothier

64 KING STREET E.

Importers Burberry Coats, English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Christy's and Moore's Hats

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 7 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cairncross & Lawrence *Limited*

Chemists and Druggists

Experts in

Kodak Photography

SIX STORES

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods

DELIVERED FRESH DAILY

E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

For Delicious Food in Cool Comfort Stop at Our Cafeteria

Smallman & Ingram Limited

PARKLEY CLOTHES

Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.

Sold by

CUMMING

The Clothier

LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service, 10c each

487 Richmond Street Met 5100

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

45 EMPLOYEES

of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service

Ford

Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

220-226 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone Our Service Stations

re-guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.

202 Dundas	Met 7111
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 4568

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USE

Ottawa Dairy LIMITED

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

PHONE 2-5741

DEVLINS

The Great Harvest Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada

The Pick of Devlin's Lines

FURS

Men's Apparel

Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

ALEX CHRISTIE

Supertest

SERVICE STATION

ELGIN and ARGYLE

Greasing SUPERTEST Washing

Specialists in the etiquette of

FLOWERS for Formal Occasions

Firth's

69 Sparks Street 2-1775

McINTOSH & WATTS

China, Crystal Novelties

245 Bank Street 2-6383

901 BANK ST. 7-0640 — 83 FIRST AVE. 7-0472

Mc. Keen's FOOD MARKETS

Groceries and Fresh Meats

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

"Character Clothes for Women"

Nu Vogue Limited

50 Sparks Street 2-6008

Masson's R. Masson & Son Limited

FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Cash and Carry

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

Phone

Head Office Ge 1145 — North End MO 1179

FRANCIS CLEANERS and DYERS

We Call and Deliver

Mail orders given prompt attention

1557 Kingston Road HOward 3743

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Always Ask for

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

THRIFTY SERVICE

All the flat work including small doilies and handkerchiefs are hand ironed ready for use—wearing apparel sent home damp for you to iron at home.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Let us prove to you the excellence of

Caulfield's "Badge of Merit" MILK

Irradiated

The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

The Stoodleigh CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS Toronto

STAR TAXI

ZONE RATES

RAndolph 5181

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

REAL SERVICE IN THE

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J. T. MIDDUP

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

E. W. LANCASTER CO. LIMITED

MOVING & STORAGE

Highway License for Canada and U. S. A., Eliminating Transfer en Route

496 GLADSTONE AVE. LO 5400

NIGHTS—LA. 5045

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 Adelaide East

FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

For Better Fuel Service Call

McKinnon Fuels LIMITED

Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

City Wide Delivery

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren the Cleaner Limited

Office and Plant

464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M., Daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Solicit Enquiries

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*

Restyling—Repairing

Telephone *BElair 3466 — First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced

from $3.00 to $7.50

Hosiery—69c and 75c

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal

Phone LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

H. Baron

Antiques

Hook Rugs, Silver, Sheffield Plate, Fine Furniture

Galleries: 2015 Peel Street Montreal

charlotte gowns

New York Dresses Exclusively

Priced From $11.75 to $29.50

1353 Greene Ave., near Sherbrooke

Westmount Fl. 7773

Margaret M. Wherry

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

Duplication and Copying of Every Description

PROMPT SERVICE

437 St. James St. W. Tel. LAncaster 8418

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

Montreal's Own Store Since 1845

HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 95 YEARS

We have much to interest you in fine British and European imports, including English China, and other lines peculiar to the Dominion, such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

L. LAZARE'S & CO. LTD

FAMOUS GUARANTEED FURS

Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees —one for long, satisfactory wear, and the other for lowest possible prices.

1454 PEEL STREET

Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED

Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL

also

Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

Booth Bros. ELECTRICIANS

Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners, Refrigerators and all Electrical Appliances. SALES AND SERVICE

5774 Sherbrooke St. West Cor. Melrose Avenue — Telephones ELwood 7370-7379

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.

Stationers Printers

BOOK BINDERS

Custom Forms Codes, etc.

249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

BUTTERNUT LODGE

STE. ROSE BOULEVARD WEST STE. ROSE, QUE.

BREAKFAST LUNCHEON TEA DINNER

Recommended by Auto Clubs

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nourse, Proprietors — Phone: St. Eustache 609-12

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

H. OATES, Mgr.

Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-date Electrical Store

1816 Scarth Street Regina

VOGUE Beauty Shop

A. S. ANDREE, Mgr.

1836 Scarth Street

Opp. Post Office

Phone 6771

SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK

QUALITY FOOD

at

ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company

You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BEAD RESTRINGING

FOR EXPERT pearl and bead stringing at trade prices. Miss Caldwell, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1. Jewellery repairs of all descriptions. Special offer: Real cultured pearl guaranteed necklets, beautifully matched with marcasite clasp complete in case, £1.1.0. CHA. 7054-5.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

A charming guest house, beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort, excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week. Proprietress, 19, Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 5021)

LONDON. LEXHAM HALL

42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201 Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large, sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

GOOD COMPANIONS—A house where young people are free and happy; passing guests welcomed; moderate. Miss Bannister, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Padd. 3350

DRESSMAKING

MODEL dressmaking of every description; court, wedding gowns a speciality; your dress problem solved whether you are outsize or small; let me make your next day or evening dress; own materials accepted. FLORENCE HILLS, 22 Princes St., Cavendish Sq., W. 1. Mayfair 4107.

DRIVING TUITION

PASS THE TEST FIRST TIME—Personal instruction by late Driving Examiners, D.T.S.M., 1201A Finchley Rd., London, N. W. 11. Phone Speedwell 9191. Car Sales and Insurances.

DUPLICATING

BALANCE sheets, reports, prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3829.

ELOCUTION

FLUENT speaking taught simply—Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. MAYFAIR 3163.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SECRETARIAL staff; reliable permanent or temporary supplied; introductions free to employers. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. Met. 3180.

FLATS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Two rooms and kitchen, etc., furnished; modernised; £5 monthly; long let. Miss Whyte, 85 Great King Street.

LONDON, Hyde Park—Self-contained flat, furnished or unfurnished; 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms; parquet flooring throughout; C. H. W., Frigidaire. Gairell, 13 Sussex Gardens, W. 2. Pad. 7212.

LONDON—Self-contained unfurnished flat, 3 large rooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc.; C. H. W.; 2nds floor; 5 mins. Ealing Common Station. 15 Hanger Lane, W. 5. Acorn 3982.

LONDON—In quiet square, central, completely furnished, self-contained flatlet for one lady. Apply MISS MacCOLL, 21, Kensington Court, W. 8. Phone Western 8921.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.

26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5. TEL. 2127

Auctions, Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

HOUSE REPAIRS

W. SWAIN, 82, Griffiths Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19—Plumber, Hotwater Fitter, Decorations, General House Repairs. Estimates Free. Liberty 5189.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—Cottage or small house with 2 acres within 20 miles of Oxford Circus; Kent or Surrey; £1500 limit. Box W-1159, BCM/CSM, London.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE

Motor, House Contents, Jewellery, Life, Endowment, ALL TYPES. Annuities.

G. H. OVERALL, Broker

48 Harborough Rd., London, S.W. 16. Streatham 6883.

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY

Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)

Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.

Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY

103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10

Depot at 189 High Street Notting Hill Gate

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.

(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)

Chartered Patent Agents

29 Southampton Buildings

LONDON, W. C. 2, England

British and Foreign Patents

Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Attractive furnished rooms with board in comfortable home near Kensington Gardens; terms moderate. 137 Inverness Terrace, W. 2.

POST VACANT

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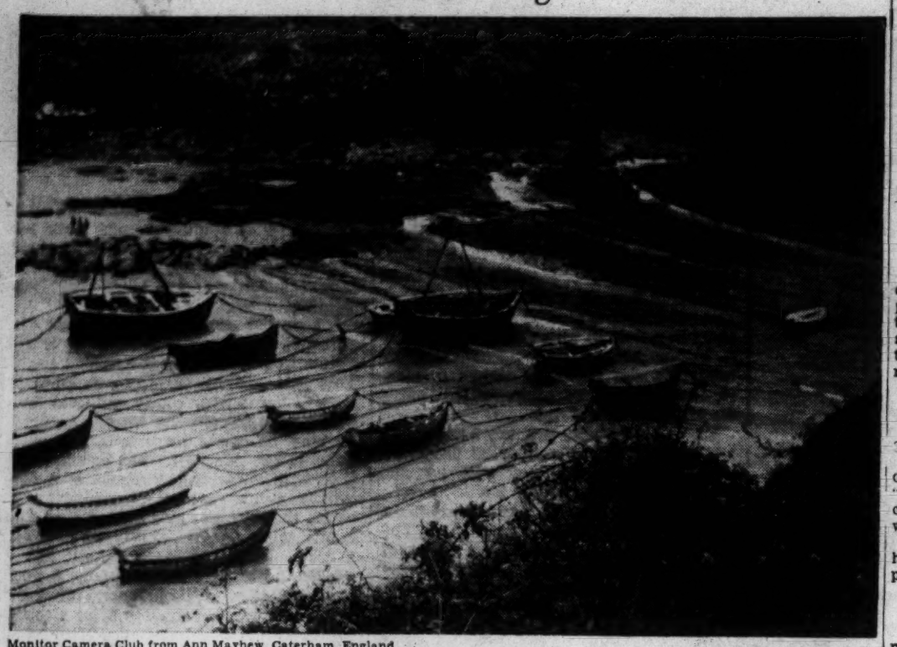


Monitor Camera Club from Ann Mayhew, Caterham, England

Port Isaac, North Cornwall, England

Quotation for Today

ANY extraordinary degree of beauty in man or woman involves a moral charm.—EMERSON.

In Lighter Vein

Service

"I've just called to compliment you on your service," said the lady to the postmaster. "Yesterday I received a telegram all the way from London and when I opened it, the gum on the envelope was still wet."—Montreal Star.

Playing Safe

The class was being examined in general knowledge.

"If you were alone in a motor car on a lonely road," said the examiner, "and were being chased by another car, traveling at 50 miles an hour, what would you do?"

"Sixty!" replied a puzzled but hopeful candidate.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

But You Can't Do That

Mr. Brown had come home in a poor mood, for he had told one of his staff to do a job for him and the workman had done it all wrong.

"What's the matter, Dad?" asked his son.

"Oh, nothing," he said. "There's no doubt about it, my boy, if you want a job done properly, do it yourself. Always remember that."

"Well, Dad," grinned the little boy, "what about if you want to have a hair cut done well?"—Birmingham Weekly Post.

Career

A young lady called one day on Rubinstein, the great pianist, who consented to hear her play. When she concluded she asked, "What do you think I should do now?"

"Get married," was the answer.

Too Long and Too Short

Two Negroes were boasting about their cars, both typical worn, shabby old wrecks.

One of them said: "Dey's jus' one reason why Ah can't run dis heah cab o' mine 60 miles an hour."

"De distance am too long fo' de shawtness of the time?" ventured the first.—Halifax Herald.

Daily Anecdote

A Kindly Queen

Though ruler of a vast empire, Queen Victoria possessed a truly kind and democratic spirit.

There was once a certain art lover who had viewed all the important collections of paintings in London save one, and that collection was in Buckingham Palace and not available to such a humble individual as himself. But his desire to see the royal paintings being great, he finally devised a means of accomplishing this purpose. He found a friend, a carpet merchant, who had been commissioned to lay new carpets in the palace, and arranged to enter the building with the merchant's crew in the guise of a workman.

The art lover remained behind in one of the apartments after the workmen had departed, and was busily inspecting the paintings, when Queen Victoria entered, attired in a plain white dress of extreme simplicity and accompanied by several of her children.

She approached the supposed workman and asked, "Pray, can you tell me when the new carpet will be put down in the Privy Council chamber?"

Thinking he had no right to recognize the Queen under the circumstances, the man answered, "Really, madam, I cannot tell, but I will inquire."

"Stay," said the Queen, "who are you? I perceive that you are not one of the workmen."

Blushing and stammering, the art lover blurted out the simple truth.

The Queen seemed much amused with his ruse, and forgave it for the sake of his love of art. Smiling, she added, "I knew you were a gentleman, because you did not 'Your Majesty' me. Pray look at the pictures as long as you like. Good morning. Come, chicks, we must go."

English Fishing Village

Monitor Camera Club from Ann Mayhew, Caterham, England

St. Mawes, Cornwall, England

Your Expression

Of all the things you wear, your expression is the most important. The next time you catch a glimpse of yourself in a store window or a counter mirror, skip the glance at your hat angle and check up on the expression just below. Then decide if it isn't worth a little time and effort to exchange that look of grim determination for something a little more appealing.—Janet Lane in Colliers.

Sunbonnet Sue

Too Sheltered

Aunt Mandy and her husband, Uncle Jesse, were sitting in the cool of the evening on the porch of their little cabin down South, looking across the Gulf, when a blow came up. The ventilators on the one-story schoolhouse diagonally across the street started to whirl furiously, till all had their backs to the wind, except one, which was sheltered by a chimney pot.

"See that ventilator, Mandy?" ventured Uncle Jesse, after a long silence. "'T ain't workin'!"

"Yes, Jesse, I see. It can't be depended on. It's always been sheltered from the storm. It has no character."

Odds and Ends

Canals in Amsterdam

Amsterdam, called the Dutch Venice, is built on 90 islands.

Refrigerators Superfluous

The lowest temperature ever recorded was at Werchojanski, in the interior of Siberia, January 15, 1885. It was ninety degrees and a fraction below zero, Fahrenheit.

Consumers Par Excellence

The United States consumes one half of the world's rubber, one half of its sugar, three fourths of the silk, one third of the coal, and two thirds of the petroleum.

Outstanding Athlete

A grasshopper one inch long can make a standing jump from 75 to 150 times its own length; and an ordinary flea, with legs but one twentieth of an inch long, can make one jump carrying him seven feet in the air. To equal the latter's performance, a trained athlete with legs three feet long would have to jump over a building 500 feet high.

Jest a Minute

"I haven't given up yet, teacher—I still have confidence in me."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

House Repairs

It was just like a boy to clear enough by selling papers to buy a pair of cheap shoes (which he needed), but spend it all for things like a hammer, a screw driver, some putty and plastic wood, and an assortment of nails and screws! But the next day, he came to our door and asked in a very businesslike manner if there weren't some screws loose, or nails out, or holes in the woodwork he could put in order for us.

We looked at him a long time, then sighed. There were the knobs off the kitchen cabinet, and one always getting loose on the bureau drawer. He didn't hurry us while we hesitated, nor did he try to override us when we said that most of it might be too difficult for him. He just wanted to try; and after his first effort we cheerfully kept him busy most of the morning.

That was three months ago, and he is still going from house to house helping women do the little things their men seldom get around to doing.—Lynn G., Ardmore, Okla.

"Go and Do Likewise"

I take it that my business in the social system is to be agreeable; I take it that everybody's business in the social system is to be agreeable.—Dickens.

Curiosity

Monitor Camera Club from John Nolan, Jr., New York

Charlie McCarthy's Double

Brevities

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Things would be peaceful in Ireland, it is assumed, with John McCormack, as president, pursuing the even tenor of his way.

St. Louis Star-Times: Mark for Boosters' Clubs to shoot at: Somebody has put the town of Toronto, Fla., on the map before the town has acquired any inhabitants.

Detroit News: The new abundance: A Chicago housewife finds not one but two slices of pork in a can of beans and informs the press.

How to Get On

"Tell me how to get on in life," said the kettle.

"Take pains," said the window.

"Never be led," said the pencil.

"Do a driving business," said the hammer.

"Aspire to great things," said the nutmeg grater.

"Make light of everything," said the fire.

"Make much of small things," said the microscope.

"Never do anything offhand," said the glove.

"Reflect," said the mirror.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the chimney.

"Be sharp," said the knife.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the glue.

"Try and make a good impression," said the sealing wax.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

London

Some 125 years ago, there shone "a good deed in a naughty world," and its light has reached to today.

After the Napoleonic wars, Luke Howard was asked to help in the putting to proper use of some money that had been collected to help the impoverished German peasants. When his task was completed, the grateful kingdom of Saxony gave to him some Meissen vases, painted specially for the occasion.

That was in 1813. And now, in 1938, his great-grandson has sold the vases which have been handed down in the family. He did this so that he could give the money they brought—100 guineas—to the German Emergency Committee of the Society of Friends; and he has asked them to spend the money in helping Christians who desire to leave Germany.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An easier one today. It's an aeronautical fact—

AIR STURVXY TZ AIR BXCDUR ZREATXY XY AIR RFHR XG SY STVJUSYR KTYH DL BRSYZ XG KITEI S JUSYR TZ DSYNRF.

A Rebus and Anagram

Two types of puzzles are combined in a problem taken from The Enigma, official organ of the National Puzzlers' League. The letters below, in their present position, represent a phrase of 3 words. These contain 3, 3, and 6 letters, and the entire phrase is expressed below in anagram form:

: IAL .

OH, OLDEN POLITIC ERA

Letter Changing

Here's another from the Quincy, Mass., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing PARK to POOL IN 5 moves.

What Is The Amount?

A rectangular park measures 80x100 rods. By adding the same amount to its length and width, the area of the park is to be increased by 50 per cent. What is the amount added to each dimension?

Fun With Synonyms

Back to words and their synonyms, today. Try pairing them off:

1	playful	slow	
2	gracious	preceding	
3	needy	frolicsome	1
4	workable	sane	
5	plump	lively	
6	foregoing	indigent	
7	radical	feasible	
8	sluggish	polite	
9	brisk	extreme	
10	rational	rotund	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

What's Different?

Let your guests make a thorough survey of the room. Allow about five minutes for this, and then send them all out of the room while you make a number of alterations in the location of the furnishings. Write down what these alterations are, and then call guests back into room, give each a pencil and paper, and ask them to write down all the changes that have taken place—allowing five minutes.

The person with the greatest number of correct answers is the winner. —D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The aileron is the movable section on the edge of an airplane wing by means of which a plane is banked.

A Rebus and Anagram: The colon IAL period (The Colonial Period) This is the answer to both the rebus and anagram.

Letter Changing: Park, pare, pore, pole, poll, pool.

What Is The Amount? 20 rods.

Fun With Synonyms: Playful—frolicsome; gracious—polite; needy—indigent; workable—feasible; plump—rotund; foregoing—preceding; radical—extreme; sluggish—slow; brisk—lively; rational—sane.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Next Thing Is 100 P. C. for Lunch Period*

By LE PELLEY

WHOOPIE!!
?
YEOW—BUDDY—I JUST GOT 100 IN SCHOOL TODAY
WELL—ALL RIGHT ALL RIGHT
HOW DID YOU DO IT? GET 50 IN HISTORY AND 50 IN SPELLING?
NO SIR—I GOT MY 100 ALL IN ONE THING..
IT WAS IN GYMNASTICS—
BUT ANYWAY THAT'S A START!
A-104
Le Pelley

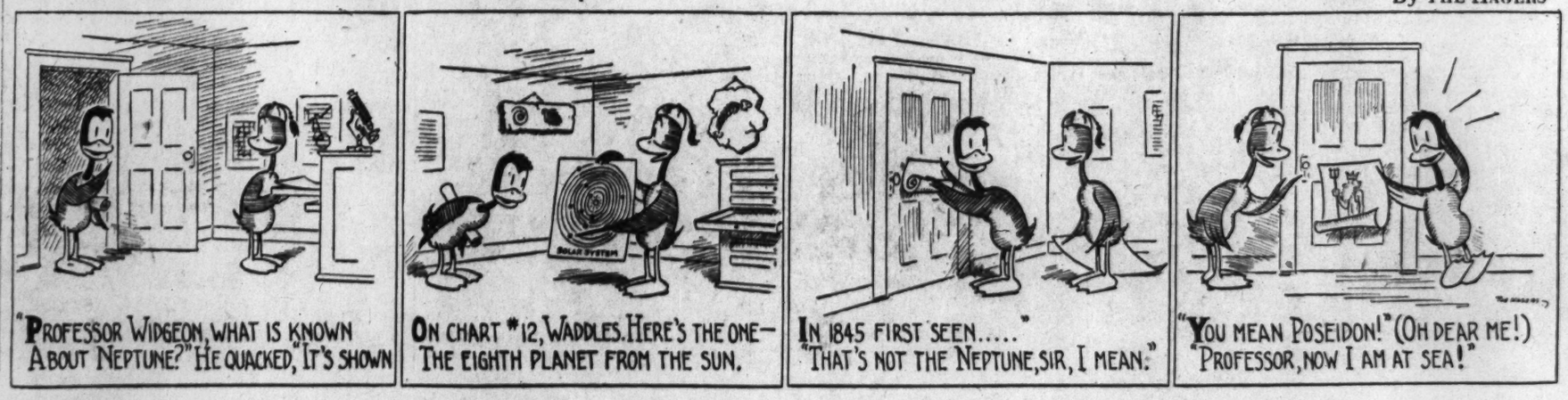
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Plenty of Lights*

By CARMACK

The Boss was sure surprised today to see my red nose and Peter's red tail!
WET PAINT
But it didn't take him long to figure out what had happened—
Then he had a good laugh—
And said something about me having a head light and Peter a tail light!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Not Much Help*

By THE HAGERS


"PROFESSOR WIDGEON, WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT NEPTUNE?" HE QUACKED, "IT'S SHOWN
ON CHART #12, WADDLES. HERE'S THE ONE—THE EIGHTH PLANET FROM THE SUN.
IN 1845 FIRST SEEN....."
"THAT'S NOT THE NEPTUNE, SIR, I MEAN."
"YOU MEAN POSEIDON!" (OH DEAR ME!)
"PROFESSOR, NOW I AM AT SEA!"

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

de Monzie, Anatole (ä'-nä'-tôl' dē mōN'-zē') — French Socialist, recently named Minister of Public Works.

Hatolcsy, Dr. Mátyás (mä'-tyäsh hō'-tôl-chī) — Hungarian author.

Horinouchi, Kensuke (kĕn-sōō-kĕ hō-rī-nō-ōō-chi—syllables evenly accented) — Japanese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Koroshetz, The Rev. Anton (kō-rō'-shĕts) — Yugoslav Minister of Interior.

Krofta, Kamil (kä'-mĭl krōf'-tä) — Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister.

Kwiatkowski, Eugene (kvĭ'-ät-kōf'-skĭ) — Vice-Premier and Finance Minister of Poland.

Noda, Kiyoshi (kĭ-yō-shĭ nō-dä—syllables evenly accented) — Rear Admiral in the Japanese Navy.

Oikawa, Admiral Koshiro (kō-shĭ-rō ō-ĭ-kä-wä — syllables evenly accented) — Commander of the Japanese Third Fleet in Chinese waters.

Pelletier, Dr. Wilfred (pĕl'-tyā') — Metropolitan Opera conductor.

Pomaret, Charles (shärl pō'-mä'-rĕ') — New French Minister of Labor.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Danzig, Free City of (dän'-tsĭk) — Formerly German, but now, by Treaty of Versailles, under League of Nations.

Jungfrau (yōōng'-frou') — Mountain in the Bernese Alps, Switzerland.

Sofia (sō'-fē-yä) — City in Bulgaria.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, ver͟dure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

"Owe No Man Anything"

The debtor, though clothed in the utmost bravery, is but a serf out upon a holiday. What warmth in a threadbare coat if the tailor's receipt be in the pocket!—Douglas Ferrold.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Emphasis on Settlement

THE so-called "arbitrament of war" seldom makes lasting adjustments, soundly based on justice and reason. It is unlikely that war would solve the problem of German-speaking minorities in Czechoslovakia. The World War did not make a wholly satisfactory adjustment, and there is no prospect that further fighting would do it. In the warlike atmosphere that now exists attention seems to be directed not at finding a solution that will endure but on calculating the chances of war.

That is largely so because the Sudeten question is only one phase of a larger problem. That problem is to determine Germany's place in Europe. The Hitler philosophy appears to fix the limits of German power by racial boundaries. But Europe is not organized precisely on racial lines. Borders have been set up instead on the bases of economic unity, geographical defensibility, or long-established custom. Economic unity was violated in the dismemberment of Austria and it is quite possible that in normal circumstances Anschluss would make for a more stable Europe. But that could not be said of any plan to unite the German-speaking Swiss with the Reich. Indeed the Hitler program has recognized certain qualifications. The Germans of the Tyrol have been left to the rigorous Italianization program of Mussolini. For the present at least there is no agitation about the large and somewhat unhappy German minorities in Poland.

Racial unity was definitely not the prime consideration when Czechoslovakia was set up. The vast majority of the people are Czechs, but mixed in were large and often scattered bodies of Germans, Magyars and Ruthenians. Economically and geographically the country is a very reasonable unit. But another major consideration was to set up defensible borders. France wished to plant a strong ally on Germany's eastern border. Only a topographical map discloses the full strength of the borders given the new state.

On the north, west, and southwest Czechoslovakia is guarded by mountain bastions. Only two gates open into it through the Sudeten, Carpathian and Bohmerwald ranges. But once the mountains are passed the country is militarily a unit. And if Germany had the areas where most of the German-speaking population lives, only German self-restraint would protect the Czechs from an overwhelmingly powerful neighbor.

There are also Germans in other parts of Czechoslovakia and in the Sudeten a there are knots of Czechs. The C believe economic and other considerat might easily tempt Germany to mod her racial boundaries outwardly as she has already done inwardly in the Tyrol.

In defense of the Versailles peacemakers, it should also be said that the examples of Switzerland and the British Isles gave some hope that left to themselves the races in Czechoslovakia could work out a peaceable and harmonious national unity. The cantonal plan for the Sudetens now proposed under Viscount Runciman's aegis still offers such a hope. If real settlement is to be the prime purpose this plan might well be tried. But the indispensable requisite is such a firm stand against threats that solution can be sought on the basis of justice and reason.

September

SEPTEMBER, splashing sunshine, steps lightly upon the hilltops, bringing something serenely satisfying after summer's surging heat. A crystal-clear sunshine that lifts the morning's ribbon of fog from the valley with the assurance of a glowing day in which crickets will vie with the locusts in setting the gentle rhythm for the passing of the hours.

In the garden, a golden dreaminess rests with the blessing of fulfillment on the sowing of the spring. Every August annual heavy with acclaiming bloom. The zinnias tall and robust, their orange and orchid, their reds and their bronzes beckoning butterflies. Petunias sprawling purple and white profusion far beyond their proper borders. Guinea-gold marigolds lifting Midas-minded heads above their dark green leaves. Asters fringing lavender and pink. Chinese forget-me-nots, blue like September sky. Portulacas still winking in the early sun. Clumps of bright phlox giving garish gayety and pervading the air with soothing fragrance. A flock of goldfinch flitting color from sunflowers to thistles.

Feathery asparagus tops beaded with bright berries. Tomatoes red on sagging vines. Large yellow cucumbers lying on dry earth. Wild grapes purple on the stone wall. The surfeit of summer basking in mellow light. Red and green apples shining in the orchard. Ripe peaches bending the tree's limbs nearly to the ground. An occasional touch of scarlet on an otherwise summer green maple. Elms sending down a few crisp brown leaves. Green hickory nuts being dropped on the closely clipped lawns by impatient squirrels.

Clouds moving lazily like sheep with heavy wool. A drowsy murmur of insects accentuating by their invisible presence, the shimmering stillness of September days.

Taxes on Voting

SHOULD citizens be taxed for voting or for not voting? Or for both? The questions are implicit in the little exchange between President Roosevelt and Senator Carter Glass of Virginia over the subject of poll taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt attacks poll taxes as a relic of old property qualifications for voting and implies they keep two-thirds of the white population of Virginia away from the polls. Mr. Glass answers that the trouble is most of those even who pay the poll tax do not trouble to cast a ballot. He proposes, instead of abolishing the poll tax, to levy a tax on qualified voters who do not exercise their privilege.

There are some points to be thought of in following either of the courses proposed. Poll taxes in the eight southern states which have them operate to disfranchise not only most of the Negro population but also many thousands of poor whites. It is an axiom of democracy that education must keep pace with the extension of suffrage. If the vote is to be extended as far as would be desirable, the level of school opportunities, of literacy and of civic understanding, should be raised correspondingly.

As to the recommendation of a tax on non-voters, the value of a vote cast under pressure is doubtful. What government requires is not merely routine participation but interested and intelligent participation by citizens. If citizens adequately appreciate the values of democracy they will want to vote. The opportunity of suffrage in America has been won by such efforts and sacrifices that people should be willing to pay for it, not have to be taxed into availing themselves of it.

A Question of Value

OFFERS by two utility corporations to sell blocks of their properties to the public power authorities punctuate the running contest between the American Government and the power industry. One is the proposal of the Texas Power and Light Company to retire from sixteen counties in Texas in favor of the Lower Colorado River Authority. The other is a reiteration by Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, of his willingness to transfer en bloc the holdings of his company in the Tennessee Valley to the TVA if a price can be agreed upon.

This question of price is naturally the stumbling-block in the way of negotiations in several places where public operation has evidently been resolved upon. The danger in too long delay is that under the system of PWA grants a large amount of unnecessary electrical facilities will be built duplicating the plants and distributing systems which ought to be bought and taken over.

Neither the companies nor the public can profit by wasteful building or overlapping. The question is one of value. Several proposed criteria of value can be rejected out of hand. Neither a city nor the Government can be expected to pay pretended values simply because they have been written up on company books or because securities have been issued, however worthlessly, against them. Public agencies, however, cannot fairly expect to obtain electric power facilities at the mere junk value they would have if systems were dismembered or reduced to impotence by subsidized competition.

The TVA has proposed payment of the original cost of properties, less depreciation. If to this is added a reasonable allowance for value as a going business, the result should be equitable. On this basis an arbitrator—Mr. Willkie suggests the Security Exchange Commission—should be able to fix a fair value.

What a "Hair-Do" Can Do

THE hairpin industry is on its way back. The extent of its stay depends entirely on the length of the popularity of the resurgent high "hair-do." The new style is definitely here, say the hairdressers, and the evidence of the eyes bears them out. The resultant possibilities are legion.

If the ladies take to the coiffures of prewar days, various manufacturers are likely to feel a beneficial effect. Not only hairpins, both steel and celluloid, must necessarily return, but probably the decorative combs of a generation ago. Who doesn't remember the side combs set with brilliants that glittered under many a ballroom chandelier? The high Spanish back combs of tortoise shell now may return to add the illusion of height to those who seek it. And if the "peineta," why not the lace mantilla?

The graceful dignity of the high "hair-do" seems to demand longer, fuller skirts. At least, the textile manufacturers hope so. And hats that fitted closely over a bob must now be replaced by the type that pin or tie on—which means a busy millinery trade and the hatpin redivivus. Doubtless parasols will make an effort to accompany the headdress they once shaded, but the head styles of the first decade of the century cannot bring back open trolley cars and hansom cabs—nor ear piercing and whalebone stays, one hopes.

SALESMEN DEMONSTRATING the operation of drilling rig apparatus at the International Petroleum Exhibit in Tulsa, Okla., struck oil at 540 feet right on the exposition grounds. Yes, it pays to advertise.

Wearing It a Bit Thin

Hanakada San Goes Home

HANAKADA SAN has returned to Japan after ten years on this side of the Pacific. Her western education is completed. She speaks the English tongue fluently. She has mastered the use of the definite article and has a good grasp of the difference between the letters L and R. She has learned to enjoy eating western food and she wears western clothes with a distinguished air.

Today, when she stood on deck waving "Sayonara" to her friends, she looked so smart in her natty blue suit that it was difficult to picture her ever wearing kimono again.

"You'd hardly know she was an oriental," said a stranger. "She's wonderfully westernized. Remarkable how they change!"

The words were kindly spoken. They were intended to be a compliment, but I could not forbear to explain how unchanged in Hanakada san certain attributes remain. They have always belonged to the women of her race; they are gentleness, humility, grace and love of beautiful things.

"She'll find her own country has changed a whole lot in her absence," said the stranger.

That, I know, is true. Much of Hanakada san's country has altered during the years which have elapsed since she and I lived there, yet, as in herself, there are many things still unchanged. It is of these that I am thinking tonight.

It will be early morning when she reaches her journey's end. Heat mists will lie over the sea. It is always so in these late summer and early autumn days. Mist softens the outlines of the city and conceals the distant hills. But slowly, as the sun gains power, these mists grow thin and melt. They lift from the horizon. Then Hanakada san will see those far off mountain peaks that rise beyond Tokyo. Very wild they look, almost savage, as if seeking to tear the sky. But above their wildness and their sharp rocks the white clouds will suddenly part and, floating among the clouds, pearl pale in the early sunlight, ethereal as a dream, Fujiyama will emerge, watchful, calm, serene, above the changing pattern of the plains.

There are the onion fields, for instance, in market gardens fashioned like shelves, cut along the low hills that roll back from the sea. These are closely set with onion plants, tall spear shaped leaves with blue-gray bloom on them and round, piky flowers. When the wind blows over the field, the leaves stir against each other with a murmurous muted sound.

The rice will be almost ready for harvesting by the time Hanakada san reaches home. Square patches of amber colored grain glow in the sunlight against the green of bamboo thickets when summer draws to a close, and the red autumn lilies flame into blossom round the edge of every field.

But Hanakada san's father has kept his house unchanged. It stands back in the cool green garden, hidden from the street by a bamboo fence. Within that fence only gentle sounds are heard, spiash of water upon stone, chirr of grasshoppers, tinkle of windbells.

The sound of rattling chains and thudding coils of rope rises distinctly on the air. In a long procession the boats move over the bay, diminishing in the distance till they are mere blurs between sea and sky. Then across the water comes the fishermen's song, soft waves of melody, rising and falling through the night as they have risen and fallen through the centuries. J. S. G.

The Reader Remarks

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Silence in Pasadena's Rose Bowl

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A very impressive thing happened at our Rose Bowl recently. At the close of the circus, Chief Coop of the Pasadena Fire Department stepped to the microphone and asked the vast audience if they were glad that they lived in America. Applause answered his question. He then invited them to join in singing the first verse of the national anthem, after which there would be one minute of silence in honor of those who have fought for and preserved our freedom since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

Lights went out, men's hats came off, a great stillness reigned for a moment, then the band played and the vast throng joined in singing while the flag blazed in fireworks at one end of the Bowl. Then with bowed heads the great assembly stood reverently under the stars. To have the attention of thousands turned thus from the celebration to the significance of the event was a never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

KATHRINE SCOBEY PUTNAM
Pasadena, California

The Wide Horizon

Government by Straw Ballot?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

THE time is about due for a serious word on polls and straw ballots. Believe it or not, they raise a real political problem. Washington correspondents are concerned in the matter because here is a kind of competition for them in a field in which they have taken a rather absurd pride. That was in analyzing the trends of public opinion in advance, and occasionally hazarding an estimate of the outcome.

There are two big primary battles this week. Practically all impartial observers believe Senator Tydings will win in Maryland today, despite Mr. Roosevelt, and that Senator George will win in Georgia on Wednesday, despite the "purge." The indicated results would make the box score of presidential intervention in senatorial contests—five successes and nine reverses, a poor record, and even this hardly tells the story, for Mr. Roosevelt has staked a good deal of prestige in the three particular South Carolina, Maryland, and Georgia battles. There will be time to consider the effect of all this when the result is known. In the meantime there is the other question of straw votes.

Now Washington correspondents, in an individual and unorganized way, have been making election forecasts for generations, and David Lawrence's famous anticipation of Woodrow Wilson's victory in 1912 shows what can be done under amateur standing. But such forecasts were the veriest child's play beside the sampling of public opinion now in effect, with accuracy that is occasionally startling. The Gallup poll, for example, forecast that Senator Smith would get 57 per cent of the votes in South Carolina and he did get about 55 per cent, according to calculations of this writer. There is a possible opening for mistake here in a close election, but at the same time it is a surprising forecast.

* * *

But what, in the long run, is the result of such sampling? Will all the the expense and excitement of elections be saved by turning the whole matter over to a private "Institute of Public Opinion"? Of course not, and by the degree to which such polls prove their accuracy, questions will be raised that deserve careful reflection.

Of course these polls may prove wrong. There was the ill-starred Literary Digest poll. It correctly forecast the victories of Coolidge and Hoover; but Mr. Roosevelt was too much for it. Its method of compilation proved its undoing. It based its post-card poll in large part on telephone and automobile registration, and discovered, alas! to its cost, that it was not plumbing voting depths where telephones and automobiles were unknown. In the face of practically all private Washington judgment, the editors followed their post-card replies with a stubbornness that was heroic, to an end that we all recall.

Dr. Gallup's method of "scientific sampling" has thus far had no Waterloo. On the contrary, it has been generally correct. Our criticism is based on other grounds, that human beings were not intended to know the future in advance. It muddles things up. There is a difference between a good guess, say, and seeming certainty.

Let us list some of the political disadvantages. To begin with, there is the disheartening effect on the weaker party. This was felt by Governor Landon in 1936. Then again, many political machines wait to join the winner, whoever he may be. More important still, perhaps, is the effect of what is known as the "bandwagon vote." There is a surprising number of voters who want to be on the winning side out of a sort of vanity. They do not ask, "What does Mr. A stand for?" but rather, "Will Mr. A win?" And if they think he has a good chance they go to the polls and mark the ballot for him and the day after election complacently tell their wives, "I told you so!"

* * *

There is one more objection to straw ballots. Washington politicians have a habit of shifting responsibility at best of times. Instead of determining whether the XYZ bill is a good bill, and exercising the judgment and responsibility for which they were elected, they are apt to turn to Dr. Gallup's latest poll, or some other straw vote, to find out what their constituents think about it. Now the XYZ bill may be a very bad measure indeed, and the public may be deceived by it. If congressmen shift their responsibility too widely, it becomes a government not of law, nor even of men—but of straw vote. Every waft of public opinion will stir the dust motes in Washington till we have a mere weathervane here.

Straw votes and polls can be of value, in short, if they are not taken too seriously, or accepted as the final word. Fortunately the Literary Digest poll will prevent that, for a while at least. Dr. Gallup himself has made some very interesting tests of public opinion in relation to the European situation, which may be considered under these qualifications as highly significant in the present crisis. Samples taken in April, 1937, on "What European country do you like best?" gave England 55 per cent of the replies, France 11 per cent, while Germany tied with Finland with only 8 per cent each.

This year, in July, 65 per cent of those polled said their sympathies would be with England and France in a war with Germany and Italy, and only 3 per cent favored the latter countries, while 32 per cent were neutral. Back in November, 1936, 95 per cent thought America should stay out of another World War, but it is interesting to note that the hope of staying out has declined—in January, 1937, 62 per cent thought America could remain aloof; in July of this year, only 54 per cent.

Such public sampling has its uses as well as abuses. For better or worse it has apparently come to stay, and Democracy may as well face its implications.

Is It Cricket?

THESE are times of unrest—warnings have already come that revolution has raised its ugly head in the peaceful precincts of England's cricket field. Having heard the warnings, including a loud lament from C. B. Fry, hero of more glorious cricketing days, who writes to say that the game has been jazzed out of all knowledge (not Mr. Fry's exact words), we felt that a visit to Lord's after a quarter of a century in America would tell us the whole sad story more poignantly than all the alarm signals.

That quarter of a century carries one back almost to cricket's most glamorous days—when England's white-flanneled giants and supermen were too numerous to mention.

So on one of England's nice dull drizzling mornings, with the sky an impenetrable gray slab admirably tuned to laments over departed luster, we presented ourselves, complete with raincoat and picnic lunch, at the shilling entrance at Lord's. Lord's is not, as you might think, a sort of Olympus where the peerage presides in state over Britain's national game—although the list of presidents of the Marylebone Cricket Club for the past century reads like Burke's peerage. It is merely the ground laid down, all of a century ago, by Tom Lord, a Scottish groundsman and cricketer, who had carted his bats, wickets and equipment, and his turf, too, from an older ground not far away. Tom did more for England in that august name of his than in his eight acres of luxuriant herbiage.

* * *

The sight of the ground encircled by great modern concrete stands, such as can be seen at any up-to-date American track meet, was not reassuring, although we faced the minor innovation of threepenny rented cushions to sit on, with equanimity—for cement seats will test the fortitude of the most spartan fans in the long stretches of a day's county cricket. But once in one's place all misgivings vanished. The sight of that great expanse of rich green turf is amazingly reassuring.

It gives you confidence in men and things. You fill your lungs with the fresh earthy fragrance from the field and settle back with an ineffable feeling of freedom and composure. The political and economic problems of the universe fade out of ken. You can feel the city crowd around you, relaxing as it renews its ties with mother nature and the mellow soil of old England.

A preliminary glance around showed familiar sights—the old horse roller giving the pitch a final fatherly pat, the crowds of enthusiasts walking out to view the pitch, then the clang of the bell, the melting away of roller and crowd, all eyes turned across the empty field to the pavilion opposite, whence come first the two umpires in white dust coats carrying the "stumps" and the whitewash man to mark the "popping crease," and finally, amid cheers, two little groups of men, from opposite ends of the pavilion—not two different teams as you might expect, but merely the players (professionals) and gentlemen (amateurs) coming each from their own separate quarters, a hoary and not universally approved tradition.

* * *

The game opened in the usual leisurely way. There was plenty of time to observe the crowd. It was the same patient, good-humored and deeply interested crowd. There was no rooting, but there was a warmth about the applause that told you the players and the crowd understood each other. Applause sometimes came when nothing much was happening. It might be a formal acknowledgment that the score had reached 50 or 100, or it might be congratulations to a bowler who had bowled a "maiden over," in other words pitched six balls without a score being made—dull cricket for the spectators, it is true, but this crowd was out to acknowledge good play wherever it might be.

It was evident from the cheering that cricket still has its heroes—modern heroes, that is, illustrious not for dazzling personality and style, but for solid capacity to score runs. Australia's Don Bradman and others, who will start an innings in the morning and finish it sometime in the next day but one, may have none of the elegant style of the nineties, but they have the style of today, which includes an extraordinary technique and an extraordinary eye.

Eyes in this electric age have become wondrously quick.

* * *

And the basis of this new style? It revealed itself as the hours rolled by at that game at Lord's. If you shoot a billiard ball at another, it will continue its course with most of its momentum provided that it just grazes the other without being much deflected. But if it hits the other full smack and is sent back in the reverse direction, then it does not travel far. And so with this new-style cricket. The batsman, instead of spanking the ball all over the field and back over the bowler's head, tries to help it on its way—and heavier scoring is the result.

To meet the new batsmanship the fielders no longer disport themselves in a neat pattern all over the field. They cluster mainly behind the batsman.

So the lapse of twenty-five years seemed to present not the decline and fall of England's national game, but merely a rather normal development in skill and technique. The change calls for, and no doubt eventually will get, new rules to cope with top-heavy scores, but otherwise the old game looked remarkably robust and alive. If we had felt any doubts they would have been quickly dispelled when at the sound of the bell for lunch interval we beheld that crowd of 20,000 convert itself into one vast contented picnic. HENRY J. SOWERBY